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PILCOMAYO RIVER DIVERSIONS--The work to close up the Pilcomayo River diversions that were made on the border with Paraguay has concluded. This information was provided by (Eng Nestor Cerraressi), minister of public works and services of Formosa. (Cerraressi) stated that the consortium of highway enterprises that was awarded the contract for closing the diversions will carry out maintenance work in the future. The work, which was totally financed by the national government, was carried out based on technical studies made by Formosa Province. The work was interrupted some months ago because of the serious problems brought about by the Pilcomayo River floods. Work was resumed in September with a 60-day deadline. [Text] [PY212252 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 21 Oct 82]

CSO: 3348/59

FORMER FIRST ARMY COMMANDER BUSSI ISSUES POLITICAL PROPOSAL

Bahia Blanca LA NUEVA PROVINCIA in Spanish 4 Oct 82 p 5

[Text] Buenos Aires (From our agency)--Substantial portions of the "Politico-Institutional Program" being promoted by retired Maj Gen Antonio Domingo Bussi, the former military governor of Tucuman and the former commander of the First Army Corps, have come to light in this capital. This is his proposal for the period prior to the handing over of power to political parties.

Though fragments of the retired military officer's initiative have come to light in recent days, the extent of the information that has now surfaced enables us to more accurately assess the scope of General Bussi's proposal.

Towards the beginning of the document the former military commander cautions that "in spite of its efforts, the government cannot continue to undertake by itself and with makeshift plans the tremendous responsibilities that this unprecedented situation poses. In order to achieve the promised institutional normalization, it must tackle the economic, social and international problems besetting the country, make sure that a normalization survives and remove the seeds of ill will that could compromise and make any constitutional government short-lived."

He goes on to say that "neither the din of ideologies nor the ongoing cries for the past will prevent the republic from falling; rather, it will be clear-headed political party and social sector leaders who realize that only a pact between the Armed Forces and the nation's representative forces, a pact entered into with patriotism and high-mindedness, can save us from the abyss that threatens the republic and fulfill the hopes that today characterize the emerging election campaigns and the well-intentioned actions of public officials."

Bussi then cautions that "we have come to the brink and we cannot traverse the relatively short period that remains until the constitutional authorities take over without adopting fundamental decisions of far-reaching importance."

He then adds that "a government that merely administers and whose only function is to watch over the institutional normalization process is

unthinkable. Eighteen months seems a long time to wait for a new government, but this is the minimum time needed to begin the reconstruction of the republic and lend it the permanence that Argentina deserves."

The former commander of the First Corps points out that "in order to make it to the election and so that the next constitutional government spells the end of coups d'etat in Argentina, it is indispensable to develop and implement beforehand a program of basic common ground that goes beyond the balloting, a program drawn up and shared by the most representative political, social and economic forces in the nation, which must pledge to honor the program regardless of the government that emerges from the elections." He goes on to say that "this commitment must be made before the next election because otherwise, once the new government has been elected, there will only be divisive feuds and destructive opposition, which will once again throw us into chaos."

General Bussi then lists the pledges that the next government must make "to hammer out and achieve the following basic points":

"1) Foreign Policy

"a) Spell out the basic guidelines for a coherent and permanent foreign policy that is immune to domestic political changes and determine what needs to be done to regain the position that Argentina, by tradition and potential, ought to have in the concert of nations and at the forefront of the Latin American community, while maintaining its links with the most developed countries as well as its commercial pluralism.

"b) Resolve the Falklands Islands episode without curtailing our sovereign rights over the archipelago and the other islands in the South Atlantic.

"c) In the dispute with Chile, make repeated appeals to the Holy Father; within the framework of his august mediation, to secure recognition of Argentina's rights on the islands and its exclusive rights in the Atlantic.

"d) Negotiate the country's overseas debts so that its liabilities are commensurate with increases in its ability to pay, without choking off foreign trade or agreeing to unacceptable conditions.

"2) Domestic Policy

"a) Establish an election timetable, reaffirming March 1984 as the deadline for handing over power, and enact an election law.

"b) End the vestiges of the war against subversion by awarding all possible actual and punitive damages, resolving the situation of those being detained and publishing a list of those who disappeared as a result of the actions by the military that the government is aware of.

"c) Continue investigations, through the judiciary, into criminal liability for alleged economic crimes.

"3) The Economy

"Achieve an economic recovery, based preferably on domestic companies, along with monetary stability. This would be accomplished by: an intensive development of oil and gas reserves; the expansion of farm production through improved growing methods and increased acreage; the reindustrialization of the country through a 'selective promotion' based on greater technological gains and the competitiveness of firms, and more efficient government and a limitation of its role in the economy, in a climate of widespread confidence and security.

"4) Social Affairs

"a) Boost income by seeing to it that wages regain their average level of recent years, in line with developments in per capita gross output.

"b) Put an end to government supervision of trade union organizations, convoke the joint arbitration boards and establish unemployment insurance combined with a rapid training program for the jobless.

"5) The Armed Forces

"Establish their jurisdiction and assure their independence from any partisan influence under the future constitutional system.

"6) It would also be desirable to lay the groundwork for:

"a) The improvement of the Argentine political system, with the following objectives:

"Enhance the guarantees protecting the freedom, property and safety of individuals;

"Reestablish a balance among the branches of government by paring back the overblown Executive Branch and expanding the powers of the Judiciary.

"Guarantee provincial autonomy against Federal Government intervention.

"Guarantee the autonomy of political parties and union organizations against any risks of government intervention.

"Enhance technical and scientific schooling at all levels.

"Make it easier for young people to join the work force.

"Overcome the cultural differences between the various segments of the population."

In the final section of his document Bussi contends that "a government that has input and true support from the representatives of the national

community will make possible the republican and democratic arrangement envisaged for 1984 and will relieve the future constitutional government of the main problems that could jeopardize its stability both domestically and internationally. It will also represent an experiment in joint government by the Armed Forces and the country's main political currents; in practice, this will consolidate a coalition that is representative of the nation's unity."

He goes on to say that "a government that firmly and faithfully carries out a 'pledge by the entire nation' will also set the stage so that the people can elect the leaders that Argentina needs, leaders who have a deep-seated faith in the nation's higher destiny and who command the trust of their fellow citizens."

"Leaders," he adds, "who are ideally suited to their posts, who will devote themselves to their work, who will serve government, not profit by it and whose activities will always be out in the open and in service to and on behalf of a community for which no secrets should exist."

In conclusion, the former military chief cautions that "only if these leaders are capable of giving an example of selflessness, integrity and responsibility, which the Argentine people need as much as the air they breathe; only if they are also capable of making use of their authority and of governing for the benefit of all, without authoritarianism and giving an account of their actions as often as necessary, only then will life in our nation return to its proper course and the existence of a republic for all and forever be assured."

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CSO: 3348/50

GRONDONA FOCUSES ON GOVERNMENT'S SHORTCOMINGS

Buenos Aires SOMOS in Spanish 15 Oct 82 p 58

[Article by Mariano Grondona: "When the State Fails To Stand"]

[Text] The supreme entity that we call the nation (the Argentine Nation) is the result of the interaction of two factors: society and the State. Society is the sum of all private, individual, spontaneous initiatives. The State is the agency that protects, regulates and coordinates society. They are like the contents and the container of a special wine. Society is the vital liquid; the State, the receptacle. Though inert and static, without it the nation's energies would only senselessly dissipate.

If the interaction between society and the State is what lends momentum to or takes momentum from the nation (which is the projection of the whole over the span of generations, of history), then the failure of either of the components plunges the system into crisis. Today we Argentines must face up to one of the most serious crises possible: a crisis of the State. Our society, which still holds deep-seated values, must struggle to survive because the State, instead of protecting and promoting it, has perverted its functions.

In this regard, the first thing that we are asking of the State is that it stand firm. The word "State," like a series of related words (stand, statue, institution, constitution, consistence) comes from the Indo-European root "sta," which means "to stand." Therefore, a State must remain standing and sustain itself. How? By providing itself with political principles, a groundwork for legitimacy.

But our State begins by not standing firm. It is always on a spree. "Stability" also comes from "sta." According to Locke, one of the founders of modern political thought, men group together in a State to protect their rights. A State that does not achieve a principle of legitimacy (in other words, a clear-cut arrangement for acquiring and losing power, free elections every 6 years, for example) and in which some people get in one way and others another way, for varying and increasingly short periods, ceases to provide protection and, on the contrary, becomes a source of collective anxiety. When Argentines ask themselves at each turn "What is going to happen?" they are asking themselves what is going

to happen with the State. They know quite well what they would do with their lives in society...if the State did not collapse every few months and prevent them from doing so.

If the State's primary function is "to remain standing," the second is to protect society from its domestic and foreign enemies. Since the Falklands Islands fighting, however, we no longer know to what extent we are protected from outside temerity. We do not know whether the State possesses a reasonable method for preparing for war, for deciding on war, for waging war. We do not know because the reasons for failure in the Falklands conflict have not been disclosed. We want to know the reasons, to find out whether the State can protect us henceforth from foreign threats. We also want to know whether the internal threat is really behind us. The sole almost universally recognized accomplishment of the 1976 process is that it eradicated domestic violence. And this accomplishment has been placed in doubt since the brutal slaying of Marcelo Dupont. We all died a bit when Dupont was killed. A State that does not succeed in taking vigorous action in connection with a political murder and in conveying an image of efficient, convincing indignation cannot generate confidence.

The authorities made two statements in this regard. The first, before Dupont's death, belittled his kidnaping as a "matter for the police." No one could feel safe in the wake of this attempt to downplay a highly significant development: nothing less than a return to internal violence. But then the government asserted that "it has faith in the justice system." We only had to read Ernesto Sabato's gruff commentary: "Now the government says that it has faith in the justice system. Well, let's see now! The justice system has had the cases of Elena Holmberg and Ambassador Hidalgo Sola under consideration for many years, and not a single word has been spoken. Circumstances have now brought things to the fore, so let's see what the famous Argentine justice system, in which the government has so much faith, can do." In this strongly worded remark Sabato is suggesting that there is a difference between the justice system and justice as a principle. The fact that he made these remarks clearly shows to what extent a number of prominent citizens feel unprotected by the State.

The image is clear: Our society, which seeks a State that protects it, knows that the State discharges an enormous number of functions that society itself discharges in other countries (private business functions). Whether it should discharge them or not is open to debate; in any event, we agree that it is not discharging them well. What we are realizing with mounting alarm, however, is that the State is not discharging the functions that every State must fulfill under any ideology or political regime: to remain standing, to defend, to guarantee.

We have statism without a State. The State expands its presence in areas where it is debatable and stays out of the areas in which we unquestionably need it.

When Economy Minister Roberto Alemann proposed his privatization plans, he wanted to denationalize society by returning to it activities that the State had snatched away. But there is another even more important reform to carry out, a reform that Argentines cannot argue about: rebuilding the State and restoring its ability to offer society what society requires of it.

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CSO: 3348/50

WEHBE, HIRSCH EXPLAIN POINTS OF RECENT CONTROVERSY

Buenos Aires SOMOS in Spanish 15 Oct 82 pp 39-41

[Article by Alfredo A. Duran and Jorge Alurralde]

[Text] The price controls led to a clash between the Economy Ministry and the Industrial Union. Wehbe and Hirsch explain their sides. Behind the controversy the inflation rate and the exchange rate alignment heighten tensions.

With the world's highest inflation rate redistributing income in a shrunken economy, no one should be surprised that there that are flareups of tensions in Argentina, like the one last week that involved the government and the UIA [Argentina Industrial Union] in connection with the system for indexing industrial prices. The incident, which made the front pages, took place at a time when the September increases in the indicators were made public: 17.1 percent in consumer prices and 19 percent in wholesale prices, 175.5 and 297.9 percent, respectively, for the 12 months since September 1981. Actually and paradoxically, the reason for their clash was the speedup in inflation prompted by Pastore and Cavallo. In the quarter from July to September consumer prices jumped 56.1 percent and wholesale prices 76.8 percent. Industrialists say that with this inflation rate they cannot wait a whole month to pass on their increased costs to consumers.

Bumping Heads. Things began to get complicated on Monday the 4th, when in response to statements by several leaders of the Industrial Union, the economy minister decided to postpone indefinitely an audience that he had granted them for the following day in a bid to address the problem. The Board of Directors of the UIA answered him on Wednesday the 6th: It declared national industry in a state of emergency and placed itself in permanent session. It argued that Resolution 45 seriously hurt industry's prospects by discouraging production and the new programs needed to overcome the stagnant economy. In particular, it stressed that it prevented a reasonable handling of wage boosts for the workers in leading industrial firms. This was a reference to the fact that some companies had boosted wages and salaries above the general adjustment and that this bonus was not recognized in the pricing system.

As if it were a comedy of errors, another circuit was shorted that day. In an informal conversation Wehbe explained to newsmen why the meeting with the UIA had been postponed. A feature writer who had not been present at the talk claimed that the minister had called the industrial leaders a bunch of toughs and troublemakers. Although the Economy Ministry issued denials the following day ("such accounts are categorically untrue") and the newsmen also explained the situation, the rumor mill had gained the upper hand.

Another element: On that same Wednesday, Dr Alfredo Canavese, who was an adviser to Dagnino Pastore during his time in the Economy Ministry, disclosed at a public act in [word illegible] the polynomial equation that was used in July to determine industrial prices and voiced this statement of regret: the equation led to a rise in prices above costs and, as other decisions (wages) were gradually adopted, it turned out to be explosive.

Hirsch Speaks. SOMOS interviewed the president of the UIA on Monday the 11th. "The industrial state of emergency," Jacques Hirsch said, "was declared in the face of the serious problem that businesses are having with price controls and now that the meeting with the economy minister has been canceled without a new date set. The UIA is opposed to controls but feels that at this particular moment some sort of measures are needed, and since we are in a period of high inflation, we are asking that the price corrections be made with all due speed. Business profit margins are not such that they can tolerate delays. Therefore, we have requested a fairer and more streamlined mechanism. Other issues are dollar debts and the difficulties in opening credit lines overseas, which are hampering raw materials supplies. Some sort of exchange insurance could be the solution to the dollar debt. In contrast to the peso debt, part of which has been paid off, the dollar debt has grown considerably." Hirsch downplayed the statements attributed to the minister ("I don't think he said that") and conceded that the former pricing system did not work because it was based on just four variables: domestic raw materials, imported raw materials, utility rates and manpower costs and did not consider other components (financing costs, for example, which dropped). The current system of controls calls for a more detailed breakdown of the components of costs. Another basic difference that Hirsch underscored was that the previous system was automatic (the company submitted its new prices and began charging them) whereas now there is a 10-day period in which the authorities have control and after which, if there are no objections, the new prices go into effect. "This logically makes it clumsier," he emphasized, "because the government can say on day nine that it wants further clarification and can thus prolong the problem. This is one of the aspects to be considered. We are proposing that the companies put their prices into effect and, if it turns out that they acted improperly, that they retract them. This is reversing the burden of proof." (As his interview with SOMOS was concluding, Hirsch received a phone call from the Economy Ministry. The meeting with Wehbe was set for Thursday the 14th.)

Wehbe. The economy minister did not want to play up the incident but confirmed that the meeting on Tuesday the 5th had been canceled because "one must not give in to high-sounding, extemporaneous remarks. Some things in Resolution 45 can be improved and corrected, and we are willing to do so," he told SOMOS. "I want to make it clear, as I told the UIA leaders, that our policy is based on an economic recovery and that we can in no way permit businesses to see their profit margins vanish. This is quite clear, and we are not going to ask businesses not to pass along their increased costs. Resolution 45 does not prohibit this. The reason for it was that when we had to announce the standardization of the exchange market, we knew that exaggerated expectations were no doubt going to arise, and we had to exercise some sort of control to prevent, to the extent possible, expectations from carrying over to prices. We cannot allow a single sector to obtain what others cannot just because it possesses organized strength. Avellaneda, who had to act in times of crisis, said something that is apropos right now: 'There is nothing in the nation higher than the nation itself.'"

The minister confirmed his meeting on Thursday with the UIA and indicated that some adjustments of Resolution 45 might be made. When SOMOS asked him to pinpoint the difference between the former and present system, he said: "The former system failed, as many businessmen acknowledge, because the polynomial equation was not appropriate and not obligatory. It was a voluntary agreement, while the controls are mandatory, but what is going to emerge from Resolution 45 could be called an agreement too if we finally bring it into line with the views of business. It could be a matter of semantics."

On a technical level, it calls for July's wage adjustments, a formula for indexing public utility rates and overhead in advance and exchange insurance. There will surely be points of agreement, and the incident will be forgotten. After all, the UIA has had men in the government since last year.

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CSO: 3348/50

PLANNING SECRETARIAT ANNOUNCES PRIORITY PROJECTS

Buenos Aires SOMOS in Spanish 15 Oct 82 pp 42-43

[Article by A.D.]

[Text] Ever since 12 April, when Minister Sergio Martini gave instructions to halt work on nonessential projects and concentrate resources and efforts in activities to support the Armed Forces (which were involved in operations in the Falkland Islands at the time), government investment has been at a virtual standstill, putting government contractors and suppliers on the skids.

Six months later, the government is reacting, trying to spur our depressed economy and encourage reluctant industrialists to invest, boost output and create job opportunities.

The decisions announced on Friday the 8th go far beyond the 38.49 trillion pesos in additional budgetary outlays for the current fiscal year and its 55 remaining work days. The program put together by the Planning Secretariat includes projects that were shut down or postponed because of insufficient funds, plus others that can be started on immediately and that will last at least through fiscal years 1983 and 1984 and that will entail outlays much larger than the above sum. Added to the 38 trillion peso budget supplement are sizable internally generated investments by Sanitation Works and National Roadways (which have World Bank and Inter-American Bank loans), the 24 trillion peso housing plan and the 9 de Julio expressway, which is being contracted for but which requires a 56 trillion peso guaranty. The reactivation of the Bahia Blanca petrochemical pole was also announced.

Priorities. In explaining what the budget supplement would go for, Planning Secretary Jose Miret first cited the annex to the Chamber of Deputies (243 offices and a six-level basement for parking), which is being allotted 32 billion pesos. The secretariat would like to complete work on this quickly in view of the country's institutionalization. Miret also emphasized an 8.65 billion peso allocation for Defense Ministry construction of nine border crossings along the mountains from Jujuy to Tierra del Fuego. The National Atomic Energy Commission received 6.5 trillion to continue work on its powerplants and the heavy water plant, but its chairman, Carlos Castro Madero, said that this is less

than what the commission asked for. The enterprises of the Public Works and Services Ministry are in charge of the largest group of projects throughout the country. They account for more than 20 trillion pesos, including continued work on the energy plan (Hidronor [North Patagonia Hydroelectric Company], Water and Power, Segba [Greater Buenos Aires Electrical Services]), gas pipelines and mains of the State Gas Company, underground rivers and piping of Sanitation Works, exploration and the drilling of 4,700 wells for YPF [Government Oil Deposits], and the modernization and expansion of its refineries at Lujan de Cuyo and La Plata (also financed by the World Bank), as well as the overhauling of Argentine Railways tracks and ENTEL [National Telecommunications Company] and ENCOTEL [National Mail and Telegraph Enterprise] installations. The provinces are getting supplementary funds totaling 6.37 trillion pesos for their works programs.

Housing and Roadways. In addition to 3.6 trillion pesos to recapitalize the Mortgage Bank, the housing program is getting a major boost from 24 trillion pesos in rediscounts from the Central Bank, Treasury contributions over a 20-month period and 3.48 trillion in supplementary funds for FONAVI [National Housing Fund]. The minister of social action, Adolfo Navajas Artaza, reported that the fund has 97,250 housing units under construction and will take bids on 21,114 others this year and 25,000 more in 1983 and that the Mortgage Bank, which has 5,000 under construction, could grant another 35,000 loans. Most job opportunities are in this sector, with the possibility of staggering them in as the economy develops. Estimates are that the government's investment program will provide jobs for some 200,000 persons in all.

Highways are a separate item. The minister of public works and services, Conrado Bauer, clarified that the 9 de Julio highway and the one on tap between Buenos Aires and La Plata (to begin in 1983) would be built with private funds; (though obtaining right of way would not be necessary) and would link up with the 25 de Mayo and Perito Moreno highways and the Western Access. The National Roadways Program also includes an expressway stretch. (see SOMOS No 317).

Economy Minister Jorge Wehbe told SOMOS that this program would help to support the reactivation of the private sector and that the 1982 budget deficit would not exceed 3.7 percent of the GDP (half of what it was in 1981). When the president of the Industrial Union, Jacques Hirsch, was asked about this, he agreed that the program to spur private investment made sense and was timely and necessary under the current circumstances.

The government investment decisions will be followed by others having to do with the critical financial situation of the enterprises that come under the Ministry of Public Works and Services (YPF, Gas, Segba, Hidronor, Water and Power, Railways, Sanitation Works, ENTEL and ENCOTEL). These enterprises are responsible for most of the works program; as a group their rates are more than 40 percent behind schedule, and their sizable debts cannot be paid off even in the short term. This is one of the burning issues under government consideration.

BRIEFS

BISHOPS CONDEMN VIOLENCE--Argentina's Catholic bishops yesterday repudiated "murder, physical and moral torture, terrorist action, kidnappings, physical disappearances, and arms build-up." Issuing what they called a "dramatic warning" at the close of the Argentine Episcopal conference's 45th assembly yesterday, the bishops also said that the "only path for Argentina's political action is the total exclusion of violence." The bishops' views were contained in a five page statement entitled "Principles of civic orientation for Christians" which was distributed to the press after the conference. The conference took place in San Miguel, Buenos Aires Province, located 6 kilometres from where human rights groups claim to have discovered unmarked graves containing about 400 bodies of the thousands of people who disappeared in the so-called dirty war against terrorism. One of the bishops in San Miguel yesterday, Jaime de Nevares, said he brought up the secret of the unmarked graves during the conference, although no mention of the subject was made in the conference's final statement. In their statement, church authorities urged Argentines to work "for the present process of institutionalization," noting that the consequences of a "coup-ist spirit" have "aggravated Argentina's current situation." Touching on economic policy, the bishops condemned "dogmatic adhesion to economic schools or systems which do not assure work, welfare." [Text] [PY242120 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 24 Oct 82 p 13]

OIL PRODUCTION DECLINE--Argentina's output of crude oil dropped 2.72 percent in September to 2,315,151 cubic metres, the state-run oil company YPF [government oil deposits] said yesterday. The decline in production as compared to the August output is sharper than the 0.34 percent fall against production during September 1981, according to the provisional figures. Total output so far this year is 20,858,828 cubic metres, or 1.82 percent below the production for the first three quarters of 1981. The drop in production is more noticeable in the case of private contractors, whose output was eight percent below that achieved in September of last year. The terms under which the private contractors work for YPF are to be renegotiated during the next few weeks to make the agreements more appealing and spur production by the private sector. [Text] [Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 12 Oct 82 p 11 PY]

CITRUS INDUSTRY AT STANDSTILL, LOSING MONEY

Belize City THE BELIZE SUNDAY TIMES in English 3 Oct 82 pp 1, 14

[Text] A spokesman for the Belize Citrus Growers Association says the citrus industry is losing money at the rate of about \$50,000.00 a day because of a delay in operations at the plants of the Belize Food Products Company and the Citrus Company of Belize. The industry employs some 3,000 people. The delay has been caused by differences between processors and growers. The differences stem from the processors' decision to reject the price formula presented by a special committee.

According to the Citrus Growers Association, the formula was aimed at arriving at a price for processors and growers after they had shared both profit and loss depending on the price paid for the product by the international market. The Grapefruit season was scheduled to start in early September and continue into December. The Orange season runs from late December to June.

The formula presented by the special committee made up of Mr. John St. John, a citrus expert from Florida, U.S.A., representing the Processors; Mr. Patrick Pollack of Polar Pak products representing the Growers and Mr. Libby Ayuso, of the Belize Sugar Board, Chairman, appointed by the Ministry of Trade and Industry, included prices for Grapefruit and Orange.

According to a spokesman for the Citrus Growers Association, the Processors have rejected the formula saying that they cannot operate at a loss.

The spokesman points out that this is the third time that the Processors have rejected the formula in the past five years. He adds that in the two previous occasions, the Growers have been the ones to make concessions, but that this time they will not operate unless the Processors accept the Committee's formula.

The Citrus Growers Association held a special meeting to discuss the situation on Tuesday in Dangriga. More than 200 of the 350 members of the Association attended the meeting which was followed by a peaceful demonstration in Dangriga. A resolution passed at the meeting said the growers are determined to work with the formula and that they will not operate unless the processors accept it.

On Wednesday the Citrus Control Board met in Belize City and decided by a vote of four to three, with one abstention, that the companies must pay one dollar and 80 cents per box of grapefruit to growers.

The Board also decided to meet in two weeks time to further discuss the formula.

The Citrus Control Board is made up of the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Mr Griffith Mitchell, Chairman; three independent members outside the industry: Mr. Billy Musa, Mr. Elton Jones and Mr. Neville Panton. The Chief Agriculture Officer is an ex officio member of the Board, the Growers are represented by Mr. William Bowman and Mr. Michael Duncker, and the Processors are represented by Mr. Denzel Jenkins of Belize Food Products and Mr. Gerald Sharp of the Citrus Company of Belize.

A spokesman added that the situation is made worse by the fact that none of the two plants will be able to start operations at this time even if the differences between Growers and Processors were solved. He says one plant is in financial difficulties and the other is undergoing mechanical problems.

CSO: 3298/1128

FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT USSR NEXT YEAR

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 9 Oct 82 p 6

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Saraiva Guerreiro is scheduled to visit the Soviet Union next year. The invitation was issued by Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrey Gromyko during a meeting between the two diplomats at the United Nations a few weeks ago. Guerreiro accepted the invitation.

In principle, this acceptance does not mean that Guerreiro must make the trip. Diplomatic practice allows the protocol acceptance of invitations, whereas the visits involved may be delayed or may never come about. When he was in Santiago, President Joao Figueiredo invited Gen Augusto Pinochet to visit Brazil. But this visit continues to be postponed, and this is not due to Chilean considerations.

Diplomatic sources in Brasilia give assurance that Gromyko's invitation was a sincere one, as was Guerreiro's acceptance. The month and day have not yet been set, but probably will be arranged next year between the two foreign ministries.

Guerreiro's visit to Moscow will be the most important political move made by Brazil toward the Soviet Union. To date, Brazil has agreed to a visit by the secretary general at the Itamaraty Palace, Ambassador Baena Soares, as head of the Brazilian delegation to the meeting of the mixed commission, and a visit by Minister of Planning Delfim Netto. Neither of these officials, however, has the political weight of the foreign minister in Brazilian foreign relations.

Change in Attitude

Although the Brazilian foreign minister has dozens of meetings with foreign ministers of other countries within the framework of the United Nations General Assembly every year, it is only in the past 2 years that the Soviet foreign minister has been included in these relations.

This change in the attitude of the Itamaraty Palace and the recent intensification of economic dialogue with the Soviet Union are, according to diplomatic sources, the results "not of any change in the ideological concepts of Brazil, but of the increase in its economic and financial difficulties."

It is not yet known if, prior to visiting the Soviet Union, Guerreiro will want to visit Eastern European countries, regarded as less orthodox in matters of socialism, such as, for example, Yugoslavia. A few months ago, he paid a visit to an important socialist country, although one in disagreement with the Soviet Union--the People's Republic of China.

Brazil and the Soviet Union coincide on various issues in matters of international policy: the Law of the Sea, decolonization and the Palestine issue, to mention some of the more important. But Brazil condemns the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan. This provision was revealed in the speech given by President Figueiredo at the United Nations a few weeks ago. Consulted about this, diplomats at the Soviet Embassy in Brasilia say that "they have not heard" anything to this effect.

Other Trips

The Itamaraty Palace also made an official announcement yesterday of the visits Minister Saraiva Guerreiro is scheduled to make to Italy, Austria, Saudi Arabia and the Vatican. His trip will begin on the 17th of this month and will end on the 27th.

Guerreiro will be in Italy from 17 to 20 October, in Austria from 20 to 23 October, and in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia from 23 to 26 October. On the 27th, he will have an audience with the secretary of state at the Vatican, Cardinal Agostino Casaroli.

His visit to the Vatican, separate from his visit to the Italian government in Rome, is designed to indicate that this is a specific visit to the Vatican state, and not just an extension of his Italian trip.

5157

CSO: 3342/13

FORMER PEASANT LEAGUE LEADER ASSESSES POLITICAL SITUATION

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 5 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] To speak of divisionism suggests purely electoral interests. If Leonel Brizola is beginning to gain strength, where is the division? And apart from this, the communists cannot speak of division, because they themselves are divided into at least five factions: that of the Central Committee, the two which follow Eurocommunism, that of the 8 October Revolutionary Movement, that of the Brazilian Communist Party, and that of the Communist Party of Brazil."

This was the response by Francisco Juliao, a former leader of the Peasant League in Pernambuco, to the charges from PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement Party] sectors claiming that the candidacy of Leonel Brizola is dividing the opposition and working to the advantage of the PDS [Social Democratic Party] in Rio de Janeiro. Juliao arrived in Rio last Friday, and toured with Brizola for 15 days with a view to encouraging the peasants in the state and the migratory Pernambucans to vote for the PDT [Democratic Labor Party].

Francisco Juliao went to the home of Edmundo Muniz--whom he describes as "a barefoot Trotskyite"--yesterday evening to talk. It was there that he spoke of the alliance of the PDT in Pernambuco with the PMDB, in order to elect Senator Marcos Freire, the PMDB candidate for state governor.

"Prior to the federal government's November 'package,' the PDT in Pernambuco had already decided at its congress to support the PMDB. The PDT would nominate the senatorial candidate, Armando Monteiro, and the PMDB would nominate the candidate for governor, Senator Marcos Freire. With the committed vote, we would defeat Marcos Freire if we launched our candidate, because we would be dividing the opposition. But Marcos Freire is not Miro Teixeira. Marcos has survived democratic resistance, while Miro is like the man who adores his mistress but does not have the courage to introduce her to society."

Prior to the decision not to nominate candidates, the PDT spent 3 months discussing the idea, "until all of the boards of officers were in agreement on supporting the PMDB candidate, but without joining together."

Edmundo Muniz interrupted Juliao's statement to add that "if there had been this divisive faction, the PDT would not have supported the PMDB in Pernambuco. Those who are causing division are those who do not support Brizola. It was the left itself which divided the opposition."

"Brizola's great achievement," Francisco Juliao said, "was to understand the support we had decided to give Marcos Freire, to the extent that he did not veto it. He understood."

Juliao also spoke about the pejorative use of the term "political boss" attributed to Leonel Brizola. He explained that this word is borrowed from the Spanish and merely means "leader," the man in charge of a state. But he makes a distinction between the low-key "political bosses"--Getulio Vargas, Borges de Medeiros and Joao Goulart--and the "vociferous" ones--Flores da Cunha, Batista Luzardo, Oswaldo Aranha and Leonel Brizola.

Francisco Juliao says that both he and Leonel Brizola learned a great deal in exile. "Nowadays it would not be possible to organize the Peasant League again, because this would mean going back 50 years. The situation has changed. History has made a qualitative leap in these past 20 years. Capitalism is implacable in its advance, crushing thousands and thousands of persons, but a new force is emerging. The league contributed to the advent of the trade union movement. But the credit goes not to me, but to history."

During his stay in Rio--"I came because I am a soldier, and the party assigned me this mission"-- Francisco Juliao will concentrate his movements in the Rio de Janeiro lowlands, and, accompanied by Brizola, will visit the municipalities of Campos and Cachoeiras de Macacu, where there are large contingents of agricultural workers. Yesterday afternoon, he attended the rally in front of the headquarters of the PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation], and on Saturday, he traveled to Nova Iguacu with Brizola.

5157

CSO: 3342/13

GOVERNMENT POSITION ON GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE DEFINED

Interpellation Planned

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 12 Oct 82 p 28

[Text] Brasilia--The government will, after tomorrow, send a request for interpellation of the European Economic Community (EEC) to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), asking for an explanation of the sizable subsidy the EEC is granting European producers of beet sugar, about \$400 per ton at present, while the price of this product is averaging \$150 on the international market.

This decision was adopted yesterday by Minister of Industry and Commerce Joao Camilo Penna, after his meeting with the president of the Sugar and Alcohol Institute (IAA), Col Confucio Pamplona; the Brazilian ambassador to the international bodies with headquarters in Geneva, Jorge Alvares Maciel; the head of the Economic Department at the Itamaraty Palace, Ambassador Proenca Rosa; and the secretary general of the MIC [Ministry of Industry and Commerce], Marcos Jose Marques, to analyze the foreign trade situation for sugar and to prepare the arguments the government will submit to the director general of the GATT, Arthur Dunkel, when he pays a visit to Brazil next Friday.

"Following the coffee battle, which we succeeded in winning, we will now undertake the sugar battle," Minister Camilo Penna said. The formal interpellation addressed to the EEC through the GATT, one day before the director-general of that body will arrive in Brasilia, for the special purpose of discussing commercial disputes resulting from the rigid commercial protectionism practiced by the developed countries, will be, the minister said, the second step with a view to an attempt to reverse the inferior position of the producer countries, under pressure, on the one hand, from the low price level resulting from the world surplus, and from protectionism, on the other.

The first step was the interruption of the sugar exports for an unspecified period. This decision, also adopted by Costa Rica and Ecuador, and being studied by Cuba, Camilo Penna said, will be followed by others, for example an increase in alcohol production, in order to reduce stocks and to push prices upward; the more rapid development of "sugar chemistry," with a view to finding other uses for sugars; and the coordination of an international campaign designed to establish a consensus among the producer countries for

joint action in defense of their prices and the exertion of pressure on the EEC to join the ISO [International Sugar Organization] as of the second half of next year, when the drafting of a new agreement will be undertaken.

Stocks

The main concern of the Figueiredo government currently is to persuade the EEC not to dump its sugar stocks, totaling about 3 million tons, as some European countries want, which would keep current prices rather low, with dangerous social consequences to the producer countries for which the export of this product is the main source of income. Ambassador Jorge Alvares Maciel will make this suggestion in order to maintain a more reasonable price level on the international market.

One of the advantages the Brazilian government had in making its decision on the interpellation of the EEC, according to an IAA director who was present at the meeting with the minister, is the fact that some European countries are displeased by the sizable subsidy. Until 196 [sic], the IAA director said, Europe was a sugar consumer, and its plans did not include investment in production. Encouraged by the excellent prices quoted for the product and the expectation of dominating the market, the EEC countries decided to subsidize production, never imagining that prices would fall to the present level.

As to the position of the United States, Minister Camilo Penna still has confidence in the agreements reached last month with U.S. Secretary of Commerce William Brock.

Dunkel Explains

Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portugese 14 Oct 82 p 27

[Text] Brasilia--At the ministerial level GATT conference, to be held from 22 to 26 November in Geneva, Brazil will defend differentiated treatment for the developing countries in their trade relations with the industrialized countries, as an alternative for the development of their trade and the resolution of their foreign accounts problems.

This announcement was made yesterday by Minister of Planning Delfim Netto, during his meeting with the director general of the GATT, Arthur Dunkel, presently in Brazil on an official visit. According to Ambassador Jose Botafogo Goncalves, head of the International Advisory Department at the Ministry of Planning, the Brazilian viewpoint should not conflict with the total trade freedom thesis defended by the industrialized countries, headed by the United States, because Brazil believes that greater trade for the developing countries will result in greater profit for the industrialized nations, within the concept of interdependence stressed by President Figueiredo in his speech to the UN General Assembly.

Delfim also informed Dunkel that Brazil will oppose the thesis, which will probably be sponsored by the United States, calling for expansion of the

authority of the GATT to provide regulation of trade in services, because of the belief that there are more urgent matters requiring a short-term solution, which should have priority for consideration by the organization.

According to Ambassador Botafogo Goncalves, a number of the member nations of the GATT, apart from Brazil, including some industrialized countries, are aware that the matter of regulating trade in services could be postponed. For this reason, it is the Brazilian expectation that the ministerial conference will at the most approve a resolution calling for a more thorough study of the matter, to be presented for the future assessment of the body.

In the view of the international adviser to Minister Delfim Netto, Brazil will be in a position to mobilize broad support, above all among the member countries of the Group of 77, both on the issue of differentiated treatment for the trade of developing countries, and the blocking of any effort to subject trade in services to the GATT rules.

The ambassador said that generally speaking, the GATT decisions are adopted by consensus, and are not therefore of a binding nature. If any country were to seek to go further, suggesting that one of the items on the agenda be submitted to the general assembly for a vote, it could be said that the meeting was a failure, because no country would feel obliged to adhere to such a vote, which is purely recommendatory.

Differentiated Treatment

Explaining the concept of differentiated treatment in detail, Ambassador Botafogo Goncalves said that it is not Brazil's intention to place itself entirely outside international trade regulations, and to pursue a policy of export subsidies freely. Its intention is simply to relieve the developing countries of the compulsion to follow all of the rules of total trade freedom defended by the industrialized countries, led by the United States, such as to give them greater flexibility so that they can resolve their balance of payments deficit problems.

During a meeting with Dunkel, Delfim gave an explanation of the recent development of the Brazilian economy, particularly where foreign trade is concerned, stressing the difficulties encountered in selling to Latin American, African and East European countries, and he also spoke about the exchange policy developed for the purpose of guaranteeing that Brazilian exports remain competitive.

In a group interview he gave at the Itamaraty Palace, the director general of the GATT said that in every country, he is hearing about "great concern about protectionism and a situation in which international trade is stagnating." In other words, "there have been more than 2 or 3 years without growth rates, and given such a situation, all governments are obviously seeking ways of revitalizing international trade, and this is a general concern."

Dunkel commented on the relationship seen by a newsman between President Figueiredo's UN address and his own visit. "I would say that there is no direct relation, and I say this in all modesty. I can say that this speech was studied and read with great attention by all those who could not be present in New York when he spoke."

He denied that he is negotiating on any specific problems, such as the problems of selling services and sugar, two matters of interest to Brazil. "I am not negotiating with anyone, because the GATT is an international secretariat which serves the governments, and the main function of the secretary of the GATT is to work to facilitate the process of negotiation. I hope that this process will produce agreements, and this means concessions by all parties."

Despite everything, Dunkel is optimistic. "I view the international crisis with great concern, but I remain persuaded that with political will and cooperation, it will be possible to alter the present unfavorable trend. A new international economic order is being developed even as we speak. With every passing hour, month and year the international economic order is changing, and there are some situations in which evolution is preferable to revolution."

On the subject of the role of the so-called Third World, he says: "The voice of the countries of the Third World, and that of Brazil in particular, is truly heard in the GATT, as it is in other international bodies."

Meeting with Agricultural Minister

After a meeting lasting half an hour with Minister of Agriculture Amaury Stabile, the director general of the GATT said that there are a number of countries with complaints against Brazil, for example the charges of protectionism formulated by EEC countries and the United States. Of the United States charges, seven have not yet reached the secretary general of the GATT, because they are being dealt with bilaterally.

Development Lacking

Rio de Janeiro--The director general of the GATT, Arthur Dunkel, said in Rio yesterday that international trade is in a situation characterized by no development, and international economic relations are passing through a rather critical stage. It is very important that all exporting countries seek cooperative solutions to resolve the problems jointly.

Dunkel was in Rio en route to Brasilia, where he began talks just yesterday with various Brazilian authorities in the trade and economic sectors, with a view to the approaching ministerial level meeting of the GATT to be held between 22 and 26 November in Geneva. He admitted that the world is changing and that "these changes are also bringing alterations in the realm of relations between the Northern and Southern Hemispheres, as well as in the way cooperation between these two parts of the world takes place."

"To speak of a new or an old international economic order provides a very artificial solution. I do not like very much to debate terminology. And therefore, without even mentioning the possibility of the creation of a new economic order, if we draw a parallel between the international cooperation situation 10 or 15 years ago and that now, great differences immediately appear. Thus the order is changing, day after day, month after month," the director general of the GATT commented.

Concerning the U.S. effort to schedule subjects for discussion at the meeting of the body which might threaten the participation of the developing countries in the service, technological and international investments sectors, Arthur Dunkel said that it is a sovereign right of any member of the GATT to submit proposals. "After that, there is a process in which the proposal is studied and it is established if it is acceptable or not as presented or under other conditions."

He said he is aware that the Brazilian authorities have criticized this desire of the Americans, but he added that there are also other viewpoints, and an effort will be made in Geneva to achieve a consensus on the matter.

Subsidies

Arthur Dunkel regards it as normal for the Brazilian government to send a request for interpellation of the EEC to the GATT, asking for an explanation of the sizable subsidy the EEC is granting to European producers of beet sugar, totaling about \$400 per ton at present, while the price of that product on the international market ranges around \$150. He said that, since it is an international trade agreement, the GATT provides any party which sees itself as threatened by the policy of another country with an opportunity to bring the case to the body.

"Concerning sugar," he said, "the Brazilian government has directed two complaints to the GATT. One pertained to the EEC sugar export policy, and the other to the policy for importing that product adopted by the United States. These two complaints are being studied, and the former, pertaining to the EEC, has already led to a great deal of work within the GATT. And if a representative of the EEC were here, he would say that it has already modified its policy."

Saying he did not know if this is the view of the other members of the GATT, Dunkel stressed that the great value of an institution such as that he heads is that it can provide its members with an opportunity to discuss, examine and obtain a consideration of the viewpoints in a multilateral environment, "which is a very important factor for a country such as Brazil, which currently occupies a leading position among the 20 main trading countries in the world."

Retaliation

When asked if there is an effective means of punishing violations or preventing signatories from violating the GATT agreement, Arthur Dunkel

explained that the basic agreement of the body contains provisions authorizing a country to adopt retaliatory measures. "In my view, however," he said, "it is preferable to avoid any need to have recourse to such measures, despite the fact the GATT, like many international agreements, depends on the political will of its members to accept the solutions which are proposed in the case of a difference of opinion.

"The truth is," he went on to say, "that for many years, there has been a certain difficulty in effecting the practical implementation of the decisions adopted in cases of disagreement. This is not due solely to the lack of political will, but also to the difference in interpretations with regard to rights and duties. And the purpose of the ministerial meeting is not to resolve these problems, because they cannot be resolved overnight, but to provide the permanent bodies of the GATT with the instructions necessary in order to seek greater agreement on the interpretations of some of the more complex articles of the body, such as, for example, the rules pertaining to subsidies, or again, the rules pertaining to trade in agricultural products."

A native of Switzerland, but a fluent speaker of Portuguese, since he was raised in Portugal, the director general of the GATT termed Brazil a country with a voice of great importance in international cooperation, and he stressed that during his visit he will seek to learn more about the Brazilian intentions, problems and positions. "This is a very natural thing for one who has the responsibility of finding opportunities to achieve a consensus among the various members of the international community," he said.

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CSO: 3342/13

NEW ENTERPRISE CREATED TO MANUFACTURE MILITARY EQUIPMENT

Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 5 Oct 82 p 19

[Text] Sao Paulo--The ENGESA [Specialized Engineers, Inc] and Philips have affiliated to form a new enterprise, ENGETRONICA, to produce electronic equipment for the military sector, the army and navy in particular. The ENGESA will control this subsidiary, with 60 percent of its capital. The firm will have its headquarters in Sao Paulo, and, on order, may produce equipment for third parties.

Philips of Brazil, with 40 percent of the capital, will bring modern technology, to be transferred from Holland to Brazil, into the military sector. The negotiations between the two enterprises prior to the completion of the formal affiliation were delayed throughout more than 3 months of intensive discussion, a high ENGESA official explained. The products to be manufactured by ENGETRONICA will also be exported. They will include wheeled combat vehicles and the new tank with treads which the ENGESA will put on the market next year.

The ENGESA, which is already producing torpedo components, will supply electronic military equipment to the navy, both for defense and attack, i.e., "integrated defense systems." The equipment offered will be optional for the ENGESA armored vehicles, and will be included or not as the client desires.

A report drafted by the board of directors of the ENGESA entitled "Considerations on Economic and Financial Matters," which was sent to the Unregistered Securities Commission, says that "the enterprise, as a result of facts already reported and beyond its control, did not, despite all its efforts, succeed in concluding the operations in progress scheduled to be completed by the end of the fiscal year, such as to favor recovery in the picture reported last semester."

The enterprise believes that it can fill a large part of the order files, which represented \$370 million as of 31 December 1981. It says further that "delayed effects should favor performance in the next half-year (this present one): volume and quality of stocks of finished products (including those in warehouses), products being processed, raw materials and components." In addition to this, the ENGESA regards the completion of intensive invoicing in this second half of the year as probable, and the effects of this will favor financial management.

The ENGESA imports some products, but should not be affected by the measures to limit foreign purchases adopted by the CACEX [Foreign Trade Department], since its stocks at the end of the first half of this year were regarded as reasonable.

HELIBRAS LIKELY TO ACHIEVE 1982 PRODUCTION GOAL

Rio de Janeiro GAZETA MERCANTIL in Portuguese 28 Sep 82 p 11

[Article by Pedro Lobato: "HELIBRAS Is Resuming Production and Will Reach Goal Planned for 1982"]

[Text] Belo Horizonte--Since the air taxi firms discovered last year that the construction firms, and even the PETROBRAS [Brazilian Petroleum Corporation], need to charter helicopters, the domestic market for HELIBRAS [Brazilian Helicopters, Inc] has developed not only satisfactory stability, but has also enabled the enterprise to anticipate excellent business for the coming years.

The director and superintendent of the enterprise, Col Nivaldo Alves da Silva, told this newspaper that "in this second half of the year, we are working at a production rate of four units per month, and we have an order file guaranteed up to February of next year." In the first half of the year, the HELIBRAS had problems in maintaining this rate of production. In the early months of the year, the enterprise was producing only one unit per month, prior to a redefinition by the CDI [Industrial Development Council]/MIC [Ministry of Industry and Trade] of its need to import components.

"But with the resumption in the month of August of the rate of four units per month on an average, we believe that we will finish the year with production within our initial goal of between 26 and 28 single-turbine 'Squirrel 350' units," Silva said. Each unit is sold at a price of \$500,000, which will mean invoices totaling between \$13 million and \$14 million per year for HELIBRAS.

Competition

Silva said that the present rate of production and the price are satisfactory in terms of fulfillment by HELIBRAS of its plan to reach a balance point for the business undertaking in 1988, 8 years after its launching." With the import problems resolved and if the market continues with the current trends, we can plan the production and sale of 35 units, including exports, for the coming year," he said.

HELIBRAS has been successful in exporting the "Squirrel" to other Latin American countries. This year, the firm is implementing a contract with

Venezuela calling for the supply of six units, and, Silva says, "there are contracts in an advanced stage with Argentina, Peru and Ecuador." He said that "this penetration has been facilitated by the competitive aspects of the model HELIBRAS produces. It has had success on the U.S. market, where it is placed by our partner, Aerospatiale of France."

Silva said that the best clients on the domestic market are the air taxi firms, which purchase 50 percent of the HELIBRAS production, and public enterprises and bodies, as well as large construction firms. This market has placed orders for 15 to 20 units per year.

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CSO: 3342/13

BRIEFS

ANTARCTIC COOPERATION--Brasilia--The naval advisory office announced yesterday that the offer pertaining to cooperation in the Antarctic made by the chief of staff of the Chilean Air Force, Gen Carlos Desgroux, will be accepted. According to this statement, Brazil's participation in activities in the Antarctic will be based on the principle of cooperation adopted for that continent by the various countries pursuing scientific research projects there. The naval minister, Admiral Eduardo da Silva Fonseca Maximiano, said yesterday that the purchase of a Japanese ice-breaker vessel is still being studied, "mainly because of the investment it requires." The planned construction of the vessel in Japan will cost \$50 million, and the minister said that this vessel would be very useful to Brazil in establishing the boundaries of its continental shelf. "A survey of this area," he said, "will be basic to the definition of the exclusive Brazilian economic zone, which can be effected through the member countries of the United Nations organization studying the Law of the Sea issue." [Text] [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 29 Sep 82 p 6] 5157

CSO: 3342/13

REPORTAGE ON EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS WITH ETHIOPIA

Vocational School

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 3 Oct 82 p 8

[Article by Miguel Comellas, Granma special reporter]

[Text]

ETHIOPIAN STUDENTS ON THEIR WAY TO CUBA

● ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (PL). — A group of students, sons and daughters of fallen heroes of the Ethiopian Revolution, left here on September 3 en route to Havana. They will study at the Isle of Youth on scholarships offered by the Cuban government. The group is made up of 141 children chosen by Ethiopian authorities in all 14 regions of the country.



AS A result of the thwarted criminal aggression launched by the expansionist Somalian regime against Ethiopia five years ago, instigated and abetted by U.S. imperialism, hundreds of children were orphaned. It became an urgent necessity to find a home for these children and give them an education.

It was then that President Mengistu Haile Mariam approved a construction proposal for a large vocational school in Mito, in Shoa province, some 230 kilometers south of Addis Ababa. The plans called for an initial capacity of over one thousand students living on the premises, with preference given to sons and daughters of those who died defending their country's territorial integrity against the invaders' aggression.

The school is divided into various blocks featuring classrooms, dormitories, libraries, an infirmary, recreation rooms and cafeterias. There are also sports areas, corrals, dairies and plots of land planted to various crops on the institution's 4200 hectares. It is Ethiopia's largest school and is second to very few others in Africa. A total of 1200 students are currently enrolled in the school.

Everything the children need is provided to them: human warmth, well-balanced meals, integral education, clothes and shoes, medical care, textbooks and other materials, and it's all absolutely free.

In the 1981-82 school year a student from

Mito was chosen the nation's most outstanding pupil. He and two other pupils selected by Ethiopian authorities are continuing their studies on the Isle of Youth in Cuba.

Mito vocational school students who have good marks and discipline are eligible to apply for Cuban scholarships which enable them to continue their junior and senior high school education in our country.

Those who have come to Cuba from Mito over the past two years keep in touch with their former school and encourage the students there to excel in their studies and other activities in order to win a scholarship to finish their education here.

In every case Ethiopian educational authorities and officials from other sectors determine the guidelines for the emulation programs, the winners and those who will be filling roughly 500 vacancies to study in Cuba.

In Mito there is a group of Cuban internationalists, which includes eight teaching and methodology advisers, seven doctors and nurses, and a veterinarian in charge of the animals at a small farm belonging to the school, where the students combine their studies with productive labor.

All the milk, cheese, butter, vegetables, root crops, fruits, flowers and other items which are consumed and used in the school are produced and harvested on school land by the children themselves, helped by some specialized workers.

To build the school in its present location, Cuban hydraulic technicians, at the request of the Ethiopians, undertook a big project in which they rerouted a river, built a bridge and finished a dam which currently holds 600 000 cubic meters of water.

The children in the school undergo a process of vocational analysis to jointly determine what are their preferences from a technical and professional standpoint and in sports a well.

In line with their individual desires and ages, the children engage in the planting and harvesting of flowers, vegetables and root crops, the collecting of eggs and the gathering of honey, etc. Older students do some dairy chores and take care of the cows, swine and poultry.

They also practice the sports they prefer, such as table tennis, volleyball, basketball, handball, gymnastics, track and field, soccer, etc.

The school has its own music bands and singing and dance groups.

All these activities take place in shifts throughout the morning and the afternoon because of the large number of students.

The non-teaching personnel who relate to the children are affectionately called "Moms" and "Dads." They treat the homeless children with special warmth and affection to make up as much as possible for the absence of their parents.

For most of these children, just having shoes and clothes to wear, well-balanced meals and electricity is a privilege, not to mention medical care, movies and TV.

We must bear in mind that the 50-year legacy of feudal monarchy — which came to an end when the emperor was dethroned — left behind a panorama of death and poverty which made Ethiopia one of the world's five most backward countries in 1974. Water availability in more than half of this country of 1.3 million square kilometers often depends on the whims of nature. There are less than 300 doctors to take care of a population of more than 30 million. Neither imperialism nor any of its puppets ever saw fit to remedy these calamities. The Ethiopian revolutionary process is busily training the country's children and teenagers to prepare them for the hard tasks ahead. The road is long but here in Mito the future begins.

PHOTO CAPTIONS

1. p. 8 *The group of Cuban advisers on teaching and methodology is made up of Caridad Mena Montalvo, from Matanzas; Reiner González Díaz, from Varadero; Rafael Martínez, from Havana; Roger Tarragó Martínez, from Holguín; Juan Argote Castillo, from Songo-La Maya; Marcos Claro Oyamendi, from Gibara; Pedro V. Sánchez, from Pinar del Río; and Alvaro Corella Patterson, from Holguín, who heads the group.*
2. p. 8 *Shown here are Vilma de Armas, nursing instructor; Julia Rodríguez, pediatric nurse; Gisela Abón Rodríguez, pediatrician; Enma Domínguez Tabío, pediatrician; Eduardo Martínez Rubio, lab technician; and Ramón Primo Villa, angiologist, all internationalist health workers caring for the children at Mito.*
3. p. 8 *Veterinarian José Antonio Cruz, from Villa Clara, cares for the animals at Mito's small farm. His work here is considered very valuable.*

On Isle of Youth

Havana GRANMA WEEKLY REVIEW in English 3 Oct 82 p 9

[Article by Joaquim Oramas]

[Text]



SURROUNDED BY citrus fruit trees, the colorful flags of Cuba and Ethiopia fly in the wind several kilometers from the small city of Nueva Gerona, the capital of the Isle of Youth. This is where the Mengistu Haile Mariam Senior High School is located; it is one of the 58 schools on the Isle of Youth where Cuban and foreign students pursue their secondary education.

Just like many thousands of Cubans all over our country, these young people receive an integral education and upbringing in line with the inspiring views of José Martí regarding the combination of study and productive work for young people; the seeds of the future.

As we approached the modern school, under a bright sun bathing the citrus fruit groves, we heard happy young voices. We arrived during the recreation period, and the large activity area was filled with young Ethiopians, some talking in a lively manner and others playing table tennis. A festive environment prevailed for it was the eve of the anniversary of the Ethiopian Revolution, a historic event for which they were preparing a big celebration.

We had the opportunity to talk with the Ethiopian students and their teachers and to get an idea of the progress they have made, their militant spirit and the value and importance of solidarity between the peoples of Cuba and Ethiopia, geographically distant but closely united in the defense of and dedication to just causes.

We heard a catchy musical number and saw the students line up by grades and groups. "Recreation is over and the song indicates that it is time to go back to class," explained professor Exiquilo Ramírez, director of the school. He proudly told us that it was four years ago when he welcomed the first group of Ethiopian students at the docks in Nueva Gerona and that he has worked with them ever since, overcoming initial language problems and getting to know them very well.

"I have been working in the educational field for many years but this is the best opportunity I have ever had to gain such valuable experience," said Ramírez, who also told us that 25 students had finished their studies as intermediate-level technicians and that others had gone on to university careers. "The Ethiopian youngsters in the first group soon overcame the language barrier and now all of them speak Spanish and are at the grade they should be according to their age," said Ramírez. He added that for the 1984-85 school year the school expects to have a graduating class of 300.

Enrollment currently stands at 608 students from all the provinces of Ethiopia and they are registered in grades 10 through 12. Nearby, at the Battle of Karramara, the Battle of Kore and the 21st of Sene Schools, there are other Ethiopian youths in elementary and junior high school, with the majority in the latter. In all, there are 3200 children and young people from Ethiopia in Cuba, of whom 2300 are on the Isle of Youth.

Students at the Mengistu Haile Mariam, which also comprised junior high until last year, have earned well-deserved prestige as winners of the emulation contests among schools on the Isle of Youth. Among other things, their emulation award is based on promotion rate (the Ethiopians had a rate of 95 percent), discipline, care of collective property, participation in sports and cultural activities and work in the

countryside. There are 29 hours of classes a week which are divided up among five periods covering morning and afternoon sessions. There are 3.5 hours of productive work daily. Students weed, prune and harvest citrus fruit trees and, in this way, they learn to understand and respect the process of food production.

Although the curriculum is the same as in other Cuban schools, this school and others for Ethiopian youngsters have special features. Classes are given by Cuban and Ethiopian teachers. The former handle subjects like math, physics, chemistry, biology and Spanish along with the basis of contemporary production, while the latter teach Amharic and Ethiopian history and geography.

As its director explained, this school has provided valuable and interesting experiences. One of them was explained by Teodoro Taddese, one of the best students who is from the Ethiopian province of Tigre. "The students have important responsibilities which are carried out by means of work groups or committees whose leaders they elect," Taddese heads the cultural group and others are in charge of teaching, productive work, care of dormitories and dining rooms and all the other activities at the school.

These committees work under the guidance of the Leadership Council of the school which includes the Ethiopian representative who acts as a liaison for the Ethiopian students. The Ethiopian teachers are members of the departments and technical councils.

Among the many interesting ideas which the students have developed is the Friendship Hall which is stocked and cared for by the students.

They have collected oil paintings done by the students, flowers and other objects which illustrate Ethiopia's glorious traditions, thousand-year-old customs, fauna and flora.

When we visited the Hall, we found a group of students arranging it with great dedication. "Our homeland is ever present in us," said Senait Hatlu, a youth from Addis Ababa, confident of the future. She said she will study engineering in order to help build a new life in her country.

After touring the Amharic, biology and math classes, we reached the dormitories that were spotlessly clean and well cared for by the students themselves. Here we encountered 11th-grade student Aster Negash. In a small closet she keeps pictures and letters from her family in Ethiopia to whom she writes frequently about her progress in school and plans. "My relatives know I will study medicine because I like it and because doctors are needed to care for the people, especially in rural areas."

As we walked through the spacious school, conversations were taking place in both Spanish and Amharic but all merging in the language

of solidarity. The students showed us the plastic arts hall where some 40 young artists work and where others participate in dance and song groups. We looked at some of the paintings which were momentarily laid out on the floor in the process of being prepared for display.

The Ethiopian youngsters are fine painters who depict not only what their senses perceive but what they learn through the study of both the past and present history of their country.

Classes had only started about a week before we visited the school. The memories of vacation were still fresh in the minds of the youngsters who had visited Havana and spent time at a summer camp. Abraham Ayele, chairman of the teaching committee, talked to us about this and mentioned the fraternal relations existing with Cuban teachers and students.

This view was reiterated by Elias Ibrahim, one of the Ethiopians who teach Amharic, who added that during his three-year stay he had had many positive teaching experiences regarding new study methods, both individual and collective, and student-teacher relations.

Our visit seemed much too brief as we departed from the Mengistu Haile Mariam school amidst the citrus fruit trees of the Isle of Youth where there are many schools with foreign students from such countries as Namibia, Angola and Nicaragua.

At all the schools for foreign students, including the Mengistu Haile Mariam, the most precious of all seeds has been planted: the seed of proletarian internationalism.

REPORTAGE ON SEMINAR FOR PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT CADRES

Meeting Opens

FL221334 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Oct 82

[Text] A national seminar for people's government cadres has opened in this capital. The objective of the seminar is to discuss fundamental modifications introduced into the rules of the provincial and municipal assemblies and into the electoral law.

During the opening session, Jorge Lezcano, member of Cuba's Communist Party Central Committee and vice president of the People's Government National Assembly, reiterated the importance of the documents as juridical instruments essential for the operation of government agencies at the various levels. The leader called for a deep review of experiences and, in the future, continue to improve the provincial and municipal rules and the electoral law. At the same time he indicated that the present rules most now govern the work of the executive committees at those levels. Jose Aranaburu, secretary of the national assembly, said in his opening remarks that the goal of the seminar is to achieve a profound debate and a critical examination of the documents directed at improving the government's work throughout the country.

Meeting Closes

FL230301 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] The national seminar for people's government cadres, which held meetings for the last 2 days in our capital's palace of conventions, was closed this afternoon. Persistency, discipline, organization and initiative in the work of the people's government were some of the actions demanded by Jorge Lezcano, vice president of the People's Government National Assembly, who delivered the closing speech of the seminar.

Among other matters, he stressed the need to strengthen the efforts of municipalities as a key element in the entire system and place priority on several activities such as public health, education, the harvest and others.

Those attending the seminar were able to hear Comrade Mikhail Porfir'yevich, alternate member of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the USSR Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, who referred to the work carried out by this government organization in that fraternal country.

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PRINTED MEDIA RESPONSIBILITIES DISCUSSED

Havana UPEC in Spanish May-Jun 82 pp 2-3

[Article by Silvestre Perez Laguna: "Editorial Planning, a Method for News Reporting"]

[Text] Our country's print media have the responsibility of carrying out their charge from the Communist Party, the vanguard of the working class, to reflect the process of construction of socialism and, within that, human labor as the basic element.

Moreover, it is up to the media to satisfy the people's right to information about national and international events; to knowledge of party and governmental directives as well as of their results and prospects. They must also support the principal economic, political, and social tasks while also spreading and promoting the scientific ideology of the proletariat.

These important responsibilities give rise to a conflict between the multifaceted nature of society, which is generating a huge volume of news, and the limited time and space available for publication.

At the same time, coverage of daily events as the single journalistic activity produces information that is incomplete and, in a way, spontaneous. Countless possible deficiencies arise from this: important issues poorly linked; a lack of proper proportion according to the significance of events; and a discrepancy between content and the publication's editorial thrust.

Daily news reports enable the organ to offer the dynamism and freshness inherent in news media; but the inclusion of themes and genres planned in advance insures consistency, completeness, and logical continuity in the handling of facts and situations having economic, social, political, and ideological value.

Speaking of continuity in news, Comrade Antonio Perez Herrero, alternate member of the Politburo and member of the Central Committee Secretariat, said, at the ceremony marking the 20th anniversary of the national television news service, "It's not a matter of boring repetition of the same elements. Rather, it's one of keeping the news up-to-date on the development of important events and situations. Sometimes it seems as if people work from the false view that a subject has been talked about too much simply because it has been mentioned in the same way several times."

"In both national and international reporting, events whose evolution contributes to explanation of their causes and effects disappear from the news."

When bearing in mind the foregoing ideas, news media turn to a primary tool used throughout our society: planning.

These methods of work are foreign to the bourgeois press, which in a certain way is interested in and sustained by the chronicling of social events and sensationalism, which are an expression of the anarchy of the mode of capitalist production.

One of the great advantages of socialism as a system is the possibility of carrying it out on the basis of planned processes.

In economic activity, for example, each producing or service unit has a technical economic plan that is its contribution to the great torrent of wealth intended for all the people. But the contribution by each enterprise or economic sector has its own character and importance to the overall economy. The same is true for participation by the provinces, municipalities, or special development zones.

Political, social, scientific, athletic, and cultural tasks are distinguished by their degree of significance and importance.

The print media should master the great universe of events and the course of the construction of socialism so that they can provide harmonic, balanced, proportional treatment of the work of the different groups, economic sectors, and provinces and municipalities. Also, they can then properly reflect the most important events in the different regions of the world, the principal international conflicts, life in the brother socialist countries, and the struggles of the international proletariat and of the national liberation movement.

One way in which planning is manifested in the print media is through thematic plans designed to insure correct ranking of subjects by importance, proper proportions, editorial balance, and the correct use of journalistic genres.

At the conclusion of the Fourth Congress of the Union of Cuban Journalists (UPEC), Comrade Raul Castro, second secretary of the party, said, "It is essential that our propaganda and news work, our ideological work in general, deal more and more thoroughly with fundamental problems. It must place greater emphasis on the issues that really mark the advances in construction of socialism, those related to the activity of the masses in all areas of national life, especially those involving the economy."

These concepts should be used as guideposts when the subjects and objectives for editorial plans are selected. There must always be consistency between the plan and the organ's editorial slant.

The thematic plans are divided into annual, quarterly, and, in some cases, monthly or shorter segments, depending on the characteristics of the publication.

Because the tasks are planned well in advance, they must be sufficiently flexible to permit changes required by circumstances.

The most recent UPEC congress stated, concerning this: "The thematic plan should prove to be a valuable tool for the mass media, but never a straitjacket. Therefore, journalists should be alert and not give themselves over to routine and convenience. They should tell their immediate superiors when a subject chosen in advance needs to be postponed or replaced by another one of greater current interest."

For development of editorial plans, experience shows that it is necessary to work from a group of documents that make it possible to become oriented within the diversity of issues to be dealt with. Regarding this, the following documents are essential:

- The program platform and the theses and resolutions from the party congresses, decisions from Central Committee plenums and Politburo and Secretariat meetings. The main reports and economic and social guidelines presented at the congresses are particularly important.

- The guidelines and directions for party propaganda and agitation work drawn up each year by the Department of Revolutionary Orientation. These are a summary of the propaganda and agitation tasks to be carried out by the mass media, the mass organizations, and the party itself. This document sets forth the subjects that should always be dealt with, the propaganda campaigns and plans, and the ideology and solidarity seminars as well as international events to honor.

- The subject guide concerning the material to be reported from the chief documents approved at party congresses.

- Proposals by teams, departments, or journalists specializing in one or several sectors of the economy and in attention to mass or social organizations or other subjects.

- Analysis of the specific current situation, whether political, economic, or social.

- The results of fulfillment of previous plans.

- The provincial or municipal press will also take into account the decisions of party bodies at their level.

Given all these elements, the collective of a news organ will have an orientation that, applied with creativity and intelligence, will result in a good thematic plan: significant, flexible, dynamic, and precise.

This article is intended to encourage thought about fulfillment of a task that was set at the second party congress, when, in its resolution concerning ideological struggle, it stated: "It is essential to work to fully carry out the first congress' recommendation to improve organizational mechanisms and procedures making possible proper planning of the tasks and unity of action of the different propaganda media. At the same time, particular attention should be paid to the introduction of scientific methods in organization, execution, and evaluation of them."

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DEVELOPMENT OF PROVINCIAL PAPERS REVIEWED

Havana UPEC in Spanish May-Jun 82 pp 4-7

[Article by Felix Ponce Valdes]

[Text] It can be said that the provincial newspapers have helped to delineate the political /personality/ [in boldface] of each of the territorial segments in which the country has been divided since 1976, as the best expression of recognition of the value the Revolution attaches to the press and the degree of responsibility with which the mass media have undertaken their missions.

Each province's geographical environment, with its particular economic and cultural characteristics, and its population is expressed through each newspaper. Each new issue is like the chronicle of each day's life, of the creative work done in the construction of socialism, and--why not?--of the contingencies arising to impede it.

However, here it is not a matter of the passive journalist, of the false bourgeois conceit of the impartial press, but rather of reporting within which the writer expresses strong feelings, makes demands and creates an awareness, in which he states opinions and offers criticism, with the ultimate objectives of the great mass of people in mind.

There is no doubt that today, when we speak of Granma Province and think of it with its own personality, which is different from that of the former Oriente Province, the existence of the newspaper LA DEMAJAGUA has contributed, and continues to contribute, to identification of that territory, which is rich in history and has a splendid mountain range.

Following the political/administrative division of the country, approved in 1975 at the first party congress and implemented in 1976, the nation set about consolidating the provinces created and heightening the possibilities of all of them. The creation in previous years of the print media in the new territories was a valuable factor, both for their identity and for mobilization of the people toward the most urgent economic and social objectives.

Before 1976, Cuba had newspapers in Guantanamo, Holguin, Santiago de Cuba (EL SIERRA MAESTRA circulated throughout Oriente Province), Camaguey (ADELANTE also covered the territories that later came to make up Ciego de Avila), Santa Clara (VANGUARDIA circulated in the province of the same name, which included the

provinces of Cienfuegos and Santi [as published] Spiritus), Matanzas, Pinar del Rio, and Isle of Pines (After the first congress its name was changed to the special Municipality of Isle of Youth), where the newspaper VICTORIA was published twice a week.

Before the triumph of the Revolution on 1 January 1959, the provincial press did not exist. Newspapers were published in all towns of a certain population, and several newspapers were even published in a single city; but their press runs and circulation did not enable them to reach every municipality, much less the work districts in each province.

Let us take the city of Matanzas as an example. Three newspapers were published there: ADELANTE, EL IMPARCIAL, and EL REPUBLICANO (There were more at times, and that does not take into account several published in Cardenas and other towns). Fewer than 5,000 copies a day of the three Matanzas papers were published. These circulated in the capital, and a few hundred were sold at the bus terminals in the towns of Cardenas, Colon, and Jovellanos, primarily.

At present, 25,000 copies of the Matanzas Province newspaper GIRON (It can be properly identified thus because it circulates in the 14 municipalities in the province and at all workplaces, although only a few copies are involved) are published, a figure five times that for the three bourgeois papers combined. The situation in Matanzas was very similar to those in Santiago de Cuba, Camaguey, Santa Clara, and other cities in the country.

To further highlight the contrast between those newspapers and ours, it should be added that over 50 percent of the space on the four pages of those papers (Generally, the number of pages was determined by the printing method used; the machinery is still being used to print our papers, which also demonstrates, we might say in passing, the inventiveness and spirit of economy that have prevailed during these revolutionary years), was devoted to advertising. Also, much of the news, such as that in the social and political--we should say "corruption"--sections also cost money and was intended to promote social figures and candidates for the bourgeois elections. Thus, far from performing the function of enlightening the people, it was used to deceive and annoy them.

The four pages of current provincial newspapers are devoted entirely to news items and other journalistic genres that inform the people about daily events, educate them, and mobilize them for the province's economic/social development, which is their own development.

The present provincial newspapers have their own staffs, each of which consists of some 20 journalists. The overwhelming majority of editors and reporters are graduates of the country's universities.

They deal with the various aspects of life in the province. In addition to the space devoted to daily events related to production and study, to the activities of governmental and social bodies, space is reserved for commentary on cultural/recreational activity and sports, among other subjects.

The activities of the socialist man, leading figure in the transformation of society, take precedence in their pages. Every day each provincial paper's

pages carry individual and group photos accompanied by a text praising achievements in work, in study, or in other areas of provincial life. Reasonable praise of the model man is among the highest editorial priorities of these organs.

Another characteristic of the organs said to belong to the interior is their agitation work, intended to mobilize the people for specific tasks in the building of the economy, the struggle for health, or opposition to remnants of the capitalist past, to mention a few.

Among the journalistic methods used effectively in agitative propaganda is criticism concerning very specific issues in the province and development plans. Names are given when existing problems are reported. The views of those involved are sought, and the means of remedying the deficiencies are pointed out.

Another quality of local journalism lies in its close ties with the base, with the economic units, with the branches of the mass organizations; in short, with the agent that is transforming society. This imbues the journalists with the wisdom of the masses, the concerns of the people, which enables them to create objective journalistic pieces which are timely and appropriate. They are able, then, to engage in critical, agitative, educational, mobilizing journalism.

The editorial policy of each provincial paper is focused on /dealing with/ [in boldface] affairs in the province in question; over 80 percent of its space is devoted to that. The most important news about national events and a summary of the most significant international happenings completes the papers' news offering.

In this flexible, varied way, the provincial revolutionary press plays an outstanding role in the socialist transformation of each province.

It cannot be claimed, however, that the provincial press has attained optimum effectiveness and influence. Many workers still do not manage to read their provincial paper. Critical journalism still has to be more influential, systematic, and thorough. The appearance of their pages still is not sufficiently attractive, which reduces their propagandistic potential.

But the leap forward is unquestionable. Now we can not only show, as a revolutionary achievement, that there are genuine provincial newspapers, we can say that these organs are influential and are taking part in the transformation of society, just as the masses in each province feel represented in their pages.

We find evidence of that acceptance by the people in the daily sale of copies. During the early years of the Revolution, the percentage of unsold papers ran to two figures. At present, that indicator is well below one figure, except in Guantanamo, where for various reasons a high percentage of papers still remains unsold.

The daily press run of all provincial papers now exceeds 250,000 copies, 3.7 times the 68,000 published in 1959.

Currently, 13 provincial newspapers are published (TRIBUNA covers the two Havanas), along with the paper for the special Isle of Youth Municipality.

In addition to the papers in existence for 20 years or more, SIERRA MAESTRA, AHORA, ADELANTE, VANGUARDIA, GIRON, and GUERRILLERO (VENCEREMOS, in Guantanamo, and VICTORIA, on the Isle, are less than two decades old), there are LA DEMAJAGUA, in Granma, VEINTISEIS, in Las Tunas, INVASOR, in Ciego de Avila, ESCAMBRAY, in Sancti Spiritus, 5 DE SEPTIEMBRE, in Cienfuegos, and TRIBUNA DE LA HABANA.

The coming years will be ones of consolidation and improvement on achievements already completed. Along with greater professional specialization, improvement of commentary, and greater participation by the masses in the putting-together of the newspapers, there will be technical improvements that make it possible to publish papers that are well written and attractive. Superior form and content will heighten the role played by the print media in propaganda.

During the 5-year period now under way, the provincial press will benefit from substantial expenditures. There are plans for the papers in Guantanamo, Granma, Las Tunas, Camaguey, and the Isle of Youth to move to new or renovated quarters, where modern Soviet printing equipment will be installed, making possible greatly improved printing for these papers.

In Holguin, a modern printing plant will be built, facilitating reproduction of national newspapers circulating in that province and those nearby. The pages of national papers put together at the Havana printing plant--also a new facility that will publish GRANMA, JUVENTUD REBELDE, TRABAJADORES, TRIBUNA, and other publications-- will be transmitted by the facsimile system and reproduced there by the offset printing method. The newspaper AHORA will be published at that same facility.

During the coming years, the process of renovation of the press will continue until it has been modernized throughout the country.

An organizational change, separation of editorial and shop staffs, which will be controlled by different offices, will contribute to improved planning and control of journalistic activities and production. The people responsible for propaganda will not have to concern themselves with production operations, which will lead to better journalism.

How can we conceive, today, of a province without its newspaper?

This role given to the press by the Revolution and the party has not been neglected by the newspapers and their workers.

In the years ahead, people will not only say that they helped to shape the /personalities/ [in boldface] of the country's provinces but that they played active roles in the construction of socialism.

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CRITICISM IN PINAR DEL RIO PAPERS DESCRIBED.

Havana UPEC in Spanish May-Jun 82 pp 29-30

[Article by Arturo Suarez Fernandez]

[Text] Criticism has always been one of the most difficult elements in literature: There have been great critics; there have been and there are critics specializing in different areas of human knowledge.

I think, however, that the most complex criticism is that carried out in daily journalism.

This is true for several reasons. The first is the limited time available to think things through carefully. As a result, the journalist must be both very quick and analytically thorough. The second is that the reach of modern mass media results in an immediate response from those criticized.

To criticize, we must have political courage, know about what we are criticizing, and be absolutely certain that with our piece we are contributing to improved development of our socialist society. When the journalist has not mastered all the factors inspiring a critical piece, he runs the risk that his remarks will provoke a response that is better founded and more convincing than the critical piece itself.

Another factor to bear in mind is the thoroughness employed in censuring what has been done badly. In this regard, the critic should work with passion, but without superficiality, avoiding subjective, self-important stances.

Experiences of GUERRILLERO

For several years, criticism at the Pinar del Rio paper GUERRILLERO has been developing. At present, while not exceptional, it has reached an acceptable level, and, what is more important, it has provided more than a little experience for those journalistic work entails the expression of opinions.

In general, provided that a constructive approach like this is taken, the experiences are fruitful.

Our paper has three avenues for the offering of criticism. One is for the people themselves. Letters from readers are carried in a daily section called "Opinion,"

which appears in a column on the right-hand side of page two. In this section, complaints about poor service in transport, restaurants, communications, electric power, hospitals, polyclinics, movie theaters, and so forth, are published.

Citizens write to the newspaper because they are confident that they will be heeded and that an effort will be made to solve the problems described. This confidence--it must be called that--has not been misplaced. Many problems have been solved by this means, first, because of public discussion of the issue, and, second, because the party leadership and the government have required investigation of the grounds for criticism as well as a response to the newspaper while the problem is being solved.

The other two avenues are for journalists. One involves what we call, in our jargon, "meeting criticism." This is the criticism offered by leaders when speaking at different meetings. It is in this area that we have made the most progress. This fact is based on the erroneous view that it is easier to use the newspaper to pass on criticism offered by another person than to offer it directly.

The third option is for journalists to write critical pieces. It must be said that this approach has proved to be the most difficult, but progress has also been made. I remember that the ice was broken back in November or December 1975, when it was not very fashionable to criticize in Cuban periodicals or, of course, in Pinar del Rio's paper. A journalist was covering a meeting for discussion of the draft of the socialist constitution at a site having a great labor and revolutionary tradition. That day, the meeting was clearly bad; the people were sleeping, not speaking out. Those who were running it quickly "killed" the session. The next day, to the surprise of many, the front page of GUERRILLERO carried a headline that I, an inexperienced journalist at the time, have never forgotten: "At a Low-Quality Assembly."

It was not necessary to say what the assembly was for because in those days summaries of meetings of this type at important sites in the province were regularly published.

There was an immediate reaction. Another meeting was called, which this time ran well. By chance, I was sent to cover it.

The role played then by the newspaper that assumed full responsibility for the criticism has expanded gradually. Nonetheless, we have had ups and downs. The peak for the exercise of criticism was attained upon approval of the resolution agreed on at the Ninth Plenum of the party Central Committee. It received further support in the goals set at the Fourth UPEC Congress and in the resolutions from the second party congress.

Now criticism is almost a necessity for most journalists, and also an obligation. It must be said, though, that not all are prepared to criticize. A few have to be pushed to find a subject and need to be guided, and even then the criticism does not come out well. Sometimes it is rejected by the editors of the newspaper owing to its inferior quality, and on other occasions it creates problems when published. In general, though, progress is being made, and it must be said, too, that in most cases there have been positive results.

One deficiency in this type of work we do on our newspaper is that we do not always (almost never) return to the place inspiring the criticism to view and report the results, knowing that in most instances there has been a constructive reaction which has led to solution of the problem and that the results can serve as an example for the rest of the sector and our readers in general.

The UPEC contingent at GUERRILLERO knows the importance of criticism in the construction of a society like ours, which is complex, as is anything new and in a transitional phase. As a result, it checks this particular work very carefully when selecting the outstanding journalists for the month and the year. Those in charge of an annual contest have given preference to critical pieces entered, provided that they are good enough.

The subject plans prepared in the sections of the paper's news department take the critical pieces to be done in a quarter into account, in addition to those that arise out of the dynamic, dialectical journalistic endeavor.

An ongoing constant in this complex task is the help of the party, which, with its clear view of problems, knows how to deal with it critically and resolutely. Quite a few analytical articles have been written under the specific guidance of top provincial party leaders.

Within this framework of successes and reverses, the people of Pinar del Rio have become accustomed to viewing their newspaper as a reflection of the problems they see each day in the street. Yet I do not claim, of course, that we criticize everything or that we criticize everything well.

An example of the confidence readers have was the many calls we received in the GUERRILLERO office during the intensive phase of the battle against dengue fever, reporting clandestine dumps and poor sanitation work. The paper responded to them immediately.

The paper received congratulations from the provincial party leadership for the good work done during the successful tobacco season, wherein we assumed a critical role that we should maintain now.

This success is important because it demonstrates that criticism has been offered in important economic sectors, such as tobacco, sugar, services, education, and other.

Aware that criticism in these sectors is vital, the newspaper's editors have tried to assign capable journalists to deal with them, and the results have generally been satisfactory.

Therefore, there has been over 5 years of experience. These experiences, both positive and negative, provide a lesson that, once assimilated, is instructive and thus useful.

I think, therefore, that criticism at the newspaper GUERRILLERO has become a permanent feature, one that has come to stay, with all the good this means not only for Pinar del Rio's newspaper but also, especially, for the support it represents

for improvement of the work entailed in the construction of socialism. This is a task that cannot be carried out by a few, but all we journalists should take part with our sort of work and with the arms the Revolution has placed in our hands.

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BRIEFS

ANNIVERSARY NOTED--Jose Ramon Machado Ventura and Antonio Perez Herrero, member and alternate member of the Cuban Communist Party Politburo, presided over the event held in Manzanillo City to commemorate the 60th anniversary of radio in Cuba. Orlando Fundora, chief of the Department of Revolutionary Orientation, in closing the event spoke of the most recent U.S. plans against Cuba and added that our people would once again expose the intentions of the United States to destabilize the Cuban revolutionary process. Fundora mentioned the radio station that Washington plans to direct against Cuba which is to be called Jose Marti, named for the Cuban national hero remembered for his deeply anti-imperialist ideals. He said that during the past 20 years we have achieved very important advances. He gave as an example the fact that during these years we tripled the power of our radio stations, and he added that it is necessary to continue with the programs to raise the professional, cultural and ideological level of the workers employed in this important medium. [Text] [PA120140 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Oct 82]

MINE WORKERS CONGRATULATED--Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party's Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has sent a letter congratulating workers, geologists and miners on the 22d anniversary of the nationalization of the big U.S. consortiums, including the mining industry, and on mine workers' day on 24 October. The letter states that the revolution attaches great importance to the expansion of the country's geological knowledge of solid minerals as well as oil and gas. We know, Fidel said, that geologists and geophysicists are making enthusiastic and efficient efforts to achieve this objective. We are beginning to see the results, which indicate that the mineral and energy resources in our land are increasingly becoming a pillar of our development. To all of you, he added, we express our recognition and encourage you to become always more efficient and productive in your work, to make full use of the resources which the revolution places in your hands. We must be capable of producing much more with what we have through a more rational and effective use of every piece of equipment, every machine, every installation and every man. Castro concluded by stating that the revolution knows that you are a bastion in the complex and difficult struggle to achieve the commitment of the economic and social development of our fatherland. [Text] [FL251412 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1145 GMT 25 Oct 82]

ANTI-SANDINIST RADIO ON AID FROM SURINAME

PA262147 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT
26 Oct 82

[Text] Nicaraguan exiles in San Jose, Costa Rica, are very concerned about reports that the treasonous collective could be winning the support of Suriname.

A former member of the state security office who recently deserted told the international press that in the past 2 months there have been secret negotiations between the gang of nine, the Cuban Government and the Suriname Government.

Apparently Suriname has decided to join the sphere of the nine who support Cuba, granting aid in the form of volunteers and [word indistinct].

According to confidential sources and reports from our homeland, a delegation of the corrupt gang secretly visited Suriname in September. On that occasion the treasonous collective requested aid from Suriname.

In October, Suriname's health and environmental minister Lt Badreisein Sital [rand as heard; bureau records list Sital as a sergeant major] visited Nicaragua secretly in order to promise the help of 200 Suriname volunteers for the nine's totalitarian cause.

Nobody should be surprised that the Suriname lieutenant is representing his country in these talks [words indistinct] his training in Cuba. He has been an ardent follower of the Cuban Communist philosophy, and since his appointment as minister in mid-1981 many have viewed him as Havana's agent in the government of his country. It was agreed that the Suriname volunteers who will be sent to our homeland will not be combat units but will be supporters of the internationalist cause.

Sital has sent many officials of his ministry to Cuba to receive training. The leaders of the volunteers will come from this group. Sital deplored the fact that he cannot offer more aid right now but promised that he will send (?more) Surinamers to train in Cuba in order to promote the nine's cause.

The secret negotiations between Suriname and the treasonous collective decrease the hopes that democracy will return to either of these two nations, a Latin American political observer noted, because with Suriname's support for the treasonous collective, it could find itself (?in the same sad historical situation) as our country.

Fidel Castro's government is resorting to every means available to help its Nicaraguan satellite find new friends wherever it can in an effort to decrease the international isolation our country is experiencing.

The Suriname lieutenant has proudly boasted about the large number of Suriname citizens who are being trained in Cuba and noted that he could easily send more volunteers to our homeland in order to defend the government of the nine from internal and external aggression.

Sital promised that the members of the volunteer group would be carefully chosen from among those Surinamers who have received training from the Cubans in Havana or other places on that island.

Suriname's location on the South American continent and among the southernmost Caribbean nations makes this former Dutch colony a very strategic point for Cuba and its allies, the nine.

CSO: 3248/144

SUTEP'S ROLE IN FOMENTING MARXISM, TERRORISM VIEWED

Lima OIGA in Spanish 20 Sep 82 pp 34-36; 38

[Text] On Sunday, 5 September, seven members of one of Shining Path's cells were captured by the Civil Guard in Jaen. The police confiscated firearms of various calibers, munitions, propaganda inciting armed struggle, plans of public offices in that city and reports on the movements of GC [Civil Guard] and PIP [Peruvian Investigative Police] detachments in the area. Six of those arrested were teachers, members of SUTEP [Single Union of Education Workers], one of whom--Elfer Elera Lopez, a known SUTEP leader in the locality--was the leader.

For the police forces, it is no longer a surprise to find among the terrorists they arrest teachers from the Single Union of Education Workers of Peru (SUTEP), which is headed by leftist Deputy Horacio Zevallos Gamez. According to GC reports, more than 30 teachers, all of them affiliated with SUTEP, have been jailed in various prisons throughout the country--most of them in El Fronton--for their proven participation in terrorist activities. Almost all of them have been or still are regional or area leaders of the aforementioned teachers' organization, whose leadership dabbles in Maoism.

Elfer Elera Lopez, leader of the Shining Path cell arrested in Jaen, was a member of the faculty of Jaen de Bracamoros school, a building which was taken over 2 months ago by several hooded men who then taught a "class" in guerrilla warfare at gunpoint and forcibly sold the leaflet "Desarrollemos la guerra de guerrillas" [Let Us Develop the Guerrilla War]. Dynamite attacks on offices of the Bank of the Nation, ENCI [National Enterprise for Industrial Marketing], ECASA and on a television transmitter in that province are attributed to this terrorist cell. According to the police, the group is also involved in the murder of a Civil Guard whose weapon they took.

The Guerrilla Connection

Reports from police intelligence services indicate that not only is there a direct connection between Shining Path and some cadres of SUTEP: many of the youth currently embarked on the guerrilla adventure were trained in school classrooms, where they received their first ideas about the class struggle. The Marxist effort to influence the students in their own

classrooms has not ceased, and according to reports circulating in teaching circles, the intelligence services have marked with red asterisks all the education centers in Ayacucho, the Practice Teaching School of the Enrique Guzman y Valle Teacher Training School (La Cantuta); the United States Institute and the Carlos Wiese and Jesus Obrero Schools in Coma (the Carlos Wiese School was taken over last week by a terrorist cell whose members harangued the students and distributed Shining Path leaflets to them); the large educational units: Ricardo Bentin, Pedro A. Labarthe and Dos de Mayo, in Rimac, La Victoria and Callao, respectively; and a handful of state schools in Arequipa, Puno, Tacna, Huancayo, Trujillo, Cuzco and Cajamarca.

The Violent 1970's

It will be recalled that it was SUTEP activists who formed the so-called CCUMES (Committee to Coordinate and Unify the Secondary School Student Movement), a student front organization with ties to several ultraleftist groups, among them the Maoist Shining Path. In the last few years of the 1970's this organization supported all the SUTEP strikes with violent demonstrations which cost the lives of several students. The bloodiest confrontations took place in November 1978, when General Morales Bermudez's administration tried to impose a minimum passing grade of 12 for the school year. Disturbances broke out throughout the country, but were most violent and bloody in Ayacucho. It was precisely on that occasion that Edith Lagos achieved notoriety: she was the young Shining Path guerrilla fighter recently shot down in the confrontation with the forces of law and order in Andahuaylas. At that time Edith Lagos was 16 years old and in her last year of secondary school. She was the chief activist in the demonstrations organized by SUTEP in Ayacucho. Two years later, won over by the teachings of Abimael Guzman, she joined Shining Path.

SUTEP: All the Extremists

SUTEP was created at the Second National Teachers Convention held in Arequipa in 1972. A group of teachers, organized in the so-called Teachers Committee for Unity and Struggle headed at that time by Pedro Armacanqui, formed SUTE [Single Union of Education Workers], which later became SUTEP under the leadership of Horacio Zevallos.

SUTEP, which included all the extremist political tendencies, from Red Fatherland to Red Flag, was strengthened when it began to control the principal normal schools and the education programs in the universities. Its most important base was the La Cantuta School headed by Abimael Guzman until 1962 when, at the request of Rector Efraim Morote Best, he became a teacher at the University of Huamanga. Control of these centers of academic training permitted SUTEP to oversee the education curricula of the future teachers. From the very beginning the future teachers receive lessons in Marxism, dialectical materialism, historic materialism, the history of Peru according to the Marxist interpretation and an introduction to social sciences, also from the communist point of view.

SUTEP Strategy

At the First National Teachers Congress held by SUTEP in 1974, that organization defined its strategy for the struggle. This was contained in the resolutions passed on that occasion: "To recognize the division of society into two "hostile" classes with two ideologies: that of the worker and that of the ruling class; to support the Chinese cultural revolution; to struggle for a proletarian education for the Peruvian people as a contribution to the development of the subjective factors required by national liberation, popular democracy and socialism; to reject the domestication and ideological penetration encouraged by the military government through education; to encourage, on the contrary, the development of the workers' scientific concept of the world; to take advantage of the mechanisms of official meetings of the NEC, the teaching communities, CONSECOM and others to denounce and unmask the educational reform plan; and to promote as an alternative the struggle for a national, scientific, democratic and popular education which will guarantee the happiness of the workers."

The "New Peruvian Man"

At that time the military government was trying to push educational reform, which it had conceived as a means to create the "new Peruvian man." SUTEP rejected and boycotted educational reform. Instead of applying it, SUTEP developed courses in training according to the "liberation education" theory. It organized alleged study groups, work teams and research clubs, first among the teachers and later among the students. On the secondary level, the work of SUTEP's Maoist members ranged from political indoctrination through extracurricular talks and lectures to sessions attended only by those students who displayed a certain amount of social concern. With this types of systematic political work, SUTEP's lectures gave rise to the student CCUMES. The chief activists in this movement are rewarded with scholarships for study in the preuniversity preparatory academies established by the union in several cities throughout the country, particularly where it controls all the cooperatives of the teaching profession whose funds it is squandering.

Not Even Illiterates Escaped

No one escaped the ideological penetration of SUTEP, not even the illiterates. It is clear that in this task they did not act alone; they had powerful allies infiltrated into the organizations of the military government. That was what happened with ALFIN, the literacy program for adults, which was entrusted to SINAMOS [National System for Support to Social Mobilization]. The government's "literacy" criterion was rejected because it responded to "strictly technical criteria" and viewed the literacy program only as "the teaching of reading, writing and arithmetic." And so the "political" criterion was pushed. Carlos Alvarez Calderon, a member of ALFIN, defined this criterion as follows: "One must approach the teaching of reading and writing by immersing the subject in a specific social, economic, political and cultural context, the result of history as it happened." This criterion was supported by SUTEP. The cards contained such slogans as, "Elena's baby does not eat

much," "Lola has no money [to buy food] to cook," "Fish and shellfish are just as expensive as meat and chicken," and "In this world the clever man lives off the fool, they fool by his work and the devil from his wickedness."

Shining Path School

SUTEP worked to change the mentality of the children and youth by teaching from textbooks with a new content. This continuous work, developed throughout an entire decade, has caused a crisis of values in many sectors of our youth, chiefly in state schools. The constant harangue about the class struggle has created an ideological culture-medium which feeds the youth who have been won over by Shining Path. The cult of violence of these Shining Path youth is crystallized in the bloody and often fatal street fights into which they have been pushed by SUTEP, which has inculcated in them the slogan, "The teacher who is fighting is also teaching!"



La Cantuta was the preserve of Abimael Guzman. Out of this school came many of SUTEP's cadres. Velasco closed it. Reopened by the present administration, it continues to be an extremist stronghold.

*photo
from
city of
Cuzco*

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CSO: 3348/29

SHINING PATH TRAINING CAMPS REPORTEDLY LOCATED IN CUZCO

Lima OIGA in Spanish 20 Sep 82 p 37

[Text] Shining Path's chief training center for guerrilla fighters appears to be in Cuzco, according to rumors picked up by OIGA in the Imperial Capital. The "schools" apparently are operating on isolated farms in that department, and among the instructors are several foreigners who move about freely, disguised as hippies or "mochileros." They apparently arrived in the guise of tourists from Uruguay, Paraguay, Argentina, Chile and the Soviet Union, their countries of origin.

One of our informants told us that the first thing these "tourists" do is go to the Cuzco travel agencies requesting maps of the region on the pretext of traveling on foot to Brazil or Bolivia. Then they contact the local extremists, some of whom have studied at Patrice Lumumba University in Moscow, who then take them to the training centers.

"Mochilero" instructors

"The Shining Path terrorists," our informant said, "do not operate in Cuzco, because they do not want the police to discover their training centers." According to reports received by OIGA, one of these schools appears to be operating on a small farm about 5 kilometers from Ollantaytambo, on the road to Puerto Malaga. Another training center seems to be located very close to Pisac, and Soviet and French "mochileros" go there.

There are hundreds of foreign "mochileros" in Cuzco who arrive on tourist visas and then remain for a long time. Transformed into "hippies," they have succeeded in gaining the protection of some peasant communities in return for working in the fields or as shepherds without remuneration. Others treat the peasants' ailments, giving rise to the supposition that they may be doctors or students of medicine. And not a few have become craftsmen and sell their work at local fairs where they come into contact with extremist native elements. One of our informants told us: "In Pisac I went to a fair and began to take pictures of the craftsmen; among them were two foreigners--I think one was Brazilian and the other Uruguayan. When they saw me with the camera they took off in a cloud of dust, leaving their wares behind. Isn't that very strange? Why did they not want anyone to take their picture?"

Those from Patrice Lumumba

A Cuzco native, owner of a travel agency, told us that several Soviet youths remained in Cuzco after they arrived to make a film. "They just fell in love with our country," he said. Another does not believe the motive is so romantic: "Some of them could be guerrilla instructors. I know what I'm talking about. I have studied with hundreds of Peruvians and students from other countries at Patrice Lumumba in Moscow, and I know how they behave."

According to rumors picked up in the tourist agencies, most of the European "mochileros" who come to Cuzco are traveling on French passports. Our informant--who told us he had studied at Patrice Lumumba University--said he had recognized some of those "mochileros," because they were former classmates at that university. "It is curious that none of them has a Soviet visa on his passport, having spent so much time in that country; that is because that sort of visa might arouse the suspicions of the police, who check all foreigners who overstay their tourist visas."

This informant told us that when he was in Lima he saw two of those former students at the aforementioned Moscow university, one of them Brazilian and the other Colombian. They were on the outskirts of a union demonstration being held at Colmena. When police arrived to disperse the demonstrators, the Brazilian went to the leader of the march, said something in his ear and then mingled with the crowd that was watching the demonstration. The Brazilian and the Colombian were dressed as "hippies."

Finally, we heard a story from an employee of a shop specializing in the sale of craft items for tourists, according to which there is in Tablahuasi, village of Huiro, in La Convencion, another guerrilla training center protected by the inhospitable jungle in that area. He added that in Amaybamba gorge, in the district of Huallopatá, there is a deep tunnel which at certain points has outlets to the surface and connects with ancient horse trails used by the Incas. "This tunnel and these roads are used by the Shining Path guerrillas to travel from Cuzco to Apurímac and Ayacucho. The same roads were used by the De la Puente Uceda guerrillas to move from Mesa Pelada to Pucuta."

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SHINING PATH MILITANT DISCUSSES AIMS, TACTICS

Lima EQUIS X in Spanish 31 Aug 82 pp 4-6

[Interview with Shining Path militant identified only as "Dario," by Tito Ercilla; date and place not given]

[Text] Three months ago one of our editors received a mysterious telephone call: "Are you Mr J.? I would like to bring you, in strictest confidence, a work on the University of Huamanga." The reply was: "Fine; bring the work to the newspaper office and, if you prefer, put it in an envelope and slip it under the door." Our mysterious caller said: "No, I don't want to go there, you understand. Give me an address that is reliable, and I will go there and leave the work there for you." He was given an address.

Several weeks and months went by, and nobody came, nor did anyone leave anything in the place indicated. Our editor had even forgotten the enigmatic phone call, when one day, as he was leaving our editorial office, 3 or 4 blocks from the EQUIS X building, a young man with dark glasses and a scarf covering half of his face approached. He greeted the editor courteously: "Are you Mr J.?" He did not want for an answer, but continued: "I called you some time ago about delivering a document to you. I went to the address you gave me, but I could not approach it closely because I felt I was being watched. However, I see you have already published it." (He was referring to the leaflet, "Desarrollemos la Guerra de Guerrillas" ["Let Us Develop the Guerrilla War"], which was sent some time ago to several newspapers and which we knew about because of having obtained it by other means).

"Yes, we have published it," the newsman said, "but now I would like to talk with you; we would like to have an interview with one of your leaders." The Shining Path member explained: "It is very difficult, but one of these days I will come and could perhaps answer your questions myself. With certain conditions: that there be neither tape recorder nor witnesses and that you tell no one where we are to meet for the interview. I can't promise you anything. But perhaps one of these days I will come." That day arrived this week, and here is the result of what EQUIS X discussed with the young Shining Path member, who called himself "Dario."

[Question] What was the purpose of the blackout on Thursday, 19 August?

[Answer] To reduce the pressure from the repressive forces in the countryside and immobilize them in the capital and to enter a new phase in the guerrilla struggle in the country. For us, action in the cities at this stage is, chiefly, only to support the peasant guerrillas. And now the guerrilla war in the country will begin to have greater scope. These blackouts can be more widespread and of greater duration, if we wish.

[Question] Well, why don't you do it?

[Answer] We act according to a strategic and tactical plan. Comrade Gonzalo has wisely taught us that we have to consider the problem of dosage, to have limits, to fight reasonably, not overdoing it. We want to conserve our forces and build them up, and we are also concerned with public opinion.

[Question] Do you believe that public opinion can be in agreement with these acts of terrorism?

[Answer] They are not acts of terrorism. We do not engage in terrorism. They are acts of sabotage which are part of a great battle at the beginning of the prolonged revolutionary war. They are part of many actions which have a strategic unity. Now, you understand, when we speak of our relationship with public opinion, we refer to the following: that the people feel that this government is not only bringing them more hunger and poverty, but that it is not able to give them security; that the people feel that a new power is awakening and growing, that it is the power of the people themselves, in which they, the workers, must trust, rather than in the corrupt government of the demagogue, Belaunde; that an impassable abyss must be opened between the bourgeois machine and the masses.

[Question] But it is really absurd for you to think that the people are going to believe in you if you mutilate and kill peasants, as you did in the Ayacucho area.

[Answer] That is the biggest and dirtiest lie of the bourgeois government, its allies and its lackeys. We neither torture nor murder. In the heat of combat many may be killed on both sides. But we respect prisoners, because we respect the laws of war, something which is not true of the Republican Guard, which murdered three of our people who were wounded and prisoners; and I ask you, where are those murderers? Do you think they are not being protected by the much talked about state of law? It is true that we execute those who have betrayed us, the squealers, those who have been tried for their crimes against the people. And sometimes the indignation that has been contained for centuries may lead to excesses. But that is being corrected.

[Question] Now, if you will, I would like you to tell me something about the origins of Shining Path.

[Answer] We can go back to 1963, when the Communist Party of Peru, "Red Flag" No 2 of Ayacucho, for the first time anywhere in the world was able to throw out the Yankee Peace Corps agents. Since that time our members have been sent to do farm work. There is an intense education and cadre

formation campaign among university and other students. We formed the Federation of Barriadas [slum areas] which links the poor masses of the city of Huamanga. In 1964 we began the military task. Two commands were established, one military and the other political, all subject to the central committee. At that time there was a struggle between the cadres trained in Cuba and those trained in China. For that reason it was decided that the party itself would train its own cadres. From 1965 to 1968 work was done in Lima and other places. Comrade Gonzalo traveled continually. In 1969 came the big riot by the people in Huanca, and Ayacucho became the party's bastion. At the end of 1969 a big peasant meeting was held. Comrade Gonzalo issued his amended thesis concerning Agrarian Law 17716: to radicalize agrarian reform and to proceed in two ways: organization and the taking over of lands. Beginning in 1976 several plenums were held to evaluate and correct the party's training for beginning the armed struggle, until on 15 April 1980 Comrade Gonzalo gave the order to launch the First Armed Struggle, developing the theme from the country to the city, when our detachments throughout the country received the password: "few harvests."

[Question] Why do you say "First Armed Struggle? Are there several?

[Answer] Yes. The First Armed Struggle corresponded to the preinsurrectional period, a time of preparation for the beginning of the insurrection, and it lasted from May 1980 until the end of 1981. That was a stage of great popular victory, which demonstrates that Comrade Gonzalo and the party have taken the right direction. Now we are in the Second Armed Struggle, right at the beginning of the insurrectional period. We have divided this Second Armed Struggle into three periods: The first, until December 1981, to move our camp and prepare the areas where the guerrilla war would take place. The second, in January and February 1982, to capture weapons and other materiel and to entrench the organization in the cities; to have detachments ready throughout the country. Third, to fight and strike at the enemy, the local government, and to establish new types of support bases in the country. At this time we are achieving and have achieved important victories. Here are the proofs: the freeing of our prisoners and the more recent takeover of the police headquarters at Vilcashuaman. To date we have achieved four victories: we have forged the revolutionary spirit of our members, who have quietly put up with all the attacks by their oppressors; we have improved our military efficiency; we have advanced to ever more challenging actions; and we are sowing the seeds of guerrilla warfare.

[Question] Does sowing the seeds mean you are receiving the support of the people?

[Answer] Yes, among other things. Support in the countryside is already a fact; we only need to give it more organization and make it more consistent. We need to raise the political consciousness of the peasants. Do you think we would have taken Vilcashuaman without support? Do you think we would be able to carry out any action without support? The peasants know these mountains like the palms of their hands. Do you think there is anyone who would give away a single trail to a "Sinchi"? Our actions are based on the masses; we do not single out anyone. And here I would like to refute another

lie: there are no foreigners among us, nor do we send out any more members than is necessary from one zone to another. Every combatant acts in his own zone and with his brothers. Our objective is to form large combat units. For this reason in certain actions we get the people to act as militia. Do you think that all 200 of those who participated at Vilcashuaman were guerrillas? No, there were many militiamen there. Do you think the 100 who took Alpachaka were guerrillas? There were more militiamen there. And such a fuss was made over Alpachaka, because people do not understand that it is an insult to have such fine livestock in the midst of hunger and to make the peasants believe that "productivity" and not freedom from their chains is the only thing that can save them.

[Question] That about the militiamen interests me...

[Answer] Militarily we are organized into: the Unified Command, companies, detachments, squads, militia and cells.

[Question] Is it called "Unified Command" because you have representatives of other parties?

[Answer] No, not at all. It is unified because it includes all our units. Total responsibility for the armed struggle lies with our party, and the leader is Comrade Gonzalo, who has synthesized in his thought thousands of years of struggle by the poor and exploited.

[Question] Do you have specialists?

[Answer] Of all kinds. In demolition, electrical systems, radio, medicine--all of them trained by the party here in Peru. It is time to squelch that other lie, which says we receive financing from other countries. We finance ourselves with expropriations and with the voluntary support of the people.

[Question] How long will all this go on?

[Answer] This Second Armed Struggle may last a year. The entire people's war, we calculate, will be finishing up its march to victory by the year 2000.

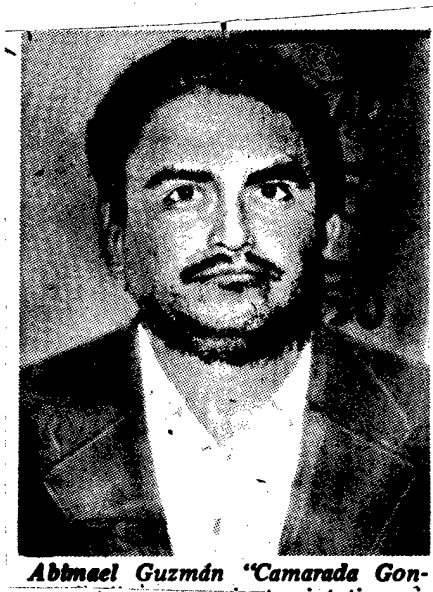
[Question] And if the army intervenes?

[Answer] We are prepared for that. Certainly if it does not intervene that is an advantage for us. We are trusting in that. The longer it puts off intervention, the better it is for us. They are sending cannon fodder and a lot of cowards. We do everything possible to keep them from intervening. That is why we have refrained from attacking military objectives. The MIR [Movement of the Revolutionary Left] guerrilla war lasted a month before the army jumped in. They have not attacked us in almost 2 years. Now, if they do, and they will, our fighting methods will change radically, qualitatively speaking: we will doubt back, take evasive action, use the element of surprise, reduce the pressure and multiply our actions

throughout the country by thousands. We are ready. For that eventuality we already have at least five provinces under our control. In those provinces, from the children on up, everybody will be taught the thought of Comrade Gonzalo.

[Question] How do you get along with the Unified Left? Will you become allies some day?

[Answer] We do not waste our time with them. Their masses will follow us; their leaders are traitors, and we shall treat them as such.



Abimael Guzmán "Comrade Gonzalo"

Abimael Guzman, "Comrade Gonzalo": "his thought synthesizes thousands of years of struggle by the exploited and by the human race."

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CSO: 3348/29

SURINAME

ALLEGED PLOT PLANS OF SURINAMESE EMIGRES

Statements by Graanoogst

Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 4 Oct 82 p 5

[Article: "Surinamese in the Netherlands Would Like to Carry Out Coup"]

[Text] Rotterdam, 4 October -- The military authorities in Suriname have discovered plans for a coup which was to be carried out yet this year with the help of Surinamese in the Netherlands and foreign mercenaries. This was disclosed last Friday by Ivan Graanoogst, minister of army and police, at a press conference in Paramaribo.

With regard to the continuing investigation, the minister declined to name any names or to make public any evidence which has been found. The only group he named was the Committee for the Restoration of Democracy which consists of Surinamese living in the Netherlands or individuals of Surinamese origin. According to Graanoogst, it concerned "highly trained mercenaries who have already made an international name for themselves with successful operations in the Congo and at Entebbe, and who would receive 200,000 guilders each, while the entire operation was budgeted at 15 million guilders."

Graanoogst said further that money is being collected in the Netherlands, with the intention of approaching terrorist organizations in Europe to assassinate certain individuals in Suriname. "Those affected are military officials, ministers and other top civil servants," he said. Up to now, no arrests have been made.

The minister noted that he sees a connection between the discovered coup plans, the takeover action of the Surinamese embassy last 25 September, and the upcoming trial of the coup conspirators of 11 March which will start on 13 October in Paramaribo. At that time, Lieutenant Surender Rambocus, among others, one of the leaders of the coup, will stand trial. Meanwhile, the guard on the Surinamese embassy in the Hague has been strengthened and the Dutch government has been informed of the discovery of the coup attempt, said Graanoogst.

The secretary of the Committee for the Restoration of Democracy, Jankie, a former minister of agriculture (in the Arron administration), said about Graanoogst's disclosure: "I think that it is another lie, like the other

lies." He was referring here to the Ormskerk question, which allegedly involved 300 mercenaries (1980). Jankie assured that those who occupied the embassy had absolutely no coup plans. According to Jankie, they were people with whom the Committee closely cooperates, but they had not informed him or any other members of the governing body of their plans. He said that they are "still" fighting "with legal means" to send the military personnel in Suriname back home. "We are continuing to influence public opinion in all kinds of ways," said Jankie.

. Involvement of Mercenaries

Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 5 Oct 82 p 2

[Article: "Action Committee Confirms Disclosure by Minister Graanoogst -- Contact with Mercenaries for Coup in Suriname"]

[Text] The Hague, 5 October -- Members of the Action Committee for the Restoration of Democracy in Suriname have made contacts with Belgian mercenaries relative to the preparations for a coup in Suriname, which they wanted to carry out on 1 July. Statements made by committee members and their relatives largely confirmed the disclosures made by the Surinamese minister of army and police, Ivan Graanoogst, over the weekend.

Minister Graanoogst stated in Paramaribo that Surinamese in the Netherlands, with the help of about 70 mercenaries, planned to carry out a coup before the end of the year. The mercenaries were supposed to have been able to count on 200,000 guilders each. According to Graanoogst, the mercenaries had gained experience in the Congo and in the operation of the Israeli army at the Ugandan airfield at Entebbe, where Israeli hostages were freed. The entire operation in Suriname was budgeted at 15 million Surinamese guilders.

Graanoogst's disclosure seems largely based on a statement made by the former first secretary of the Action Committee for the Restoration of Democracy in Suriname, 33 year old Mirza "Edo" Joeman. On 30 July, he traveled to Paramaribo at the invitation and at the expense of the military authorities. Both Joeman and the Surinamese embassy have confirmed this trip. Joeman, who was one of those who occupied the Surinamese embassy in the Hague last week, talked for two and one-half hours with Bouterse in Paramaribo and informed him of the plans made by the committee members to carry out a coup with the aid of mercenaries. Mirza Joeman gave Bouterse a written statement on the plans, as he himself acknowledges and as the embassy in the Hague also confirms.

Both in Paramaribo and at the Surinamese embassy they had been aware for some time of plans pursued by certain members of the committee. According to the embassy, Joeman was invited to verify matters and to follow up on them. The 33 year old former teacher received the promise that he would be able to return to the Netherlands without any problems.

Joeman was one of the people who had contacts with mercenaries, among other times at the beginning of June in the Zealand-Flemish community of IJzendijke. "I talked to two, sometimes five people there, some of whom spoke Flemish.

Others did not speak at all, so that I don't know their nationality," said Joeman. According to him, other talks with representatives of mercenaries also took place in Amsterdam and the Hague.

Faja Lobbi D 7

Joeman gave the code name of the organization which was preparing a plot as Faja Lobbi D 7. The D stands for the Hague, and 7 for the seven people involved. A Dutch Surinamese engineer named Doerga was allegedly also involved in the Faja Lobbi. He was an officer of the committee. Doerga is willing to confirm only that he had contact with "military experts." Even though he would prefer a peaceful dialogue with the military leaders in Suriname, he does not deny that he "is oriented toward a military solution."

That the whole operation did not go through is due, according to Joeman, to the fact that the Surinamese involved, among whom were Surinamese businessmen in the Netherlands, refused to pay the mercenaries large sums of money beforehand. They wanted to delay payment until the operation in Suriname had been carried out.

Racist

The president of the committee, R.G. Wormer, says that he was informed only after 1 July, when it appeared that the plans would not go through. According to Wormer, the plan was a "purely racist matter" on the part of a number of Hindustanis. "That is also the reason why I was left out of it," stated Wormer. Joeman also speaks of an "ultra-racist strategy." "I felt that it was not a popular coup," said Joeman, this being the reason why he wanted to accept the invitation for a talk with Bouterse.

Wormer has distanced himself from any plan for an attempted coup in Suriname.

East Indian Businessmen

Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 7 Oct 82 p 2

[Article: "Hindustani Businessmen Behind Plan for Coup in Suriname"]

[Text] The Hague, 7 October -- Hindustani businessmen and intellectuals have played a prominent role in the plot to overthrow the government of Desi Bouterse in Suriname on 1 July 1982. Those who were supposed to prepare and carry out the coup were only figureheads, who were motivated primarily by the money.

This is what the Dutchman Cor Dol says, a 30 year old from the Zealand-Flemish community of IJzendijke, who as "contact man" had to look into the possibilities of hiring mercenaries. "I only did it for the money. Politics doesn't interest me. If the coup were to fail, it would have meant nothing to me," said Dol.

Cor Dol was approached, in the name of a number of Surinamese living in the Netherlands (Hindustanis with business interests in the Netherlands and in Suriname), by the 33 year old former teacher Mirza "Edo" Joeman, former secretary of the Action Committee for the Restoration of Democracy in Suriname. On 30 July, Joeman traveled to Paramaribo at the expense of the military authorities, where he informed Bouterse of the failed coup plans. Joeman led a group code named Faja Lobbi D 7. According to both Joeman and Dol, this group operated as an executive body. In the background figured Hindustani businessmen and intellectuals. According to Dol, Joeman was only "an errand boy for the big boys."

Technician

According to Dol, who worked for a while as a technician in Suriname and who knows the country well, Joeman came to him with the question of whether he could find people who would be willing to participate in a coup in Suriname. "At first, I was not in favor of it," says Dol, "but I went looking. Quite by coincidence I met some people in Zealand-Flanders who knew how to get mercenaries."

The first times, Joeman and Dol met in Ijzendingke. Representatives of mercenaries were also present there, some of whom spoke Flemish. Both Joeman and Dol say this. After Ijzendingke came talks in the Hague and Amsterdam. There Dol came face to face with the men who stayed in the background.

The Hindustanis with whom Dol spoke were, in his opinion, members of the Faja Lobbi D 7. The D stands for the Hague, and 7 for the seven people involved. In April, Dol spoke with two Hindustanis at a private address in the Hague where Joeman took him. "In the Hague were the people who had a decisive voice in the question of whether I could meet the financiers. I had the feeling that something could come of it. They were rather prominent people, learned and all," noted Dol.

Financial Backer

Barely a week later, in May, there followed a second meeting in Amsterdam with four, as Dol puts it, "big boys." They were people who could act as financial backers. As for their identity, Dol does not want to part with much more than that he was "not surprised about it."

To the question of whether Bams Oemrawsingh would act as an important financier, Dol only responds that "that is possible." Bams Oemrawsingh, who lives in the Netherlands, is the brother of Baal Oemrawsingh, who is considered to have been the big brain behind the coup of 11 March. A few days later, the professor was found dead in the Nickerie district.

In addition to Oemrawsingh, Surinamese sources have mentioned the name of a businessman named Sohansingh, whose son has been in prison in Paramaribo since 11 March, on suspicion of complicity in the attempted coup. The name of Jankie, former minister in the Arron administration, is also mentioned. Jankie himself denies having had anything to do with the plans.

After the Hague and Amsterdam came, according to Dol, two more meetings in the Hague. Dol blames the ultimate failure of the plan on the organization in the Netherlands. "They began to quarrel about who should put the money on the table." At a meeting in the Hague, on 25 June, with representatives of the mercenaries present, a man who was supposed to bring money for the mercenaries did not show up, said Dol. This led, according to him, to a quarrelsome atmosphere.

Dol says that the mercenaries were promised an amount of around 200,000 guilders each. He himself would receive "more than 10,000 guilders." In total, there would have been approximately 50 mercenaries. Dol does not want to say much about their identity. Those involved were "experienced individuals above 35 years of age, many former military people."

According to Dol, the mercenaries have now distanced themselves completely from the plans and the opportunity for a coup has been lost. He is convinced that the coup would have succeeded if the money had been put on the table. According to him, weapons were available in the Netherlands as well as in Suriname.

Dol says that the president of the Action Committee for the Restoration of Democracy in Suriname, R.G. Wormer, had nothing to do with the plot. He thus confirms the claims made by Wormer himself.

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